

STATEMENT No. II.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1887-88 ON INUNDATION CANALS.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Gujránwála.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Montgomery (Lower Sohai and Pára Canal).	Mooltan.	Mooltan (Sichnai Canal).	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Gházi Khan.	Shahpur.	TOTAL.
Wheat . . .	3,663	5,177	22,313	18,365	99,923	15,372	105,755	46,995	6,253	323,796
Barley . . .	1,627	222	822	293	2,548	757	4,258	311	15	10,853
Mixed grain . . .	164	4,974	5,467	543	...	...	3,959	1,640	13	16,760
Others . . .	528	5,342	17,112	3,950	49,483	5,011	32,797	7,390	82	112,695
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88	5,982	15,715	45,714	23,151	142,934	21,140	146,769	56,336	6,363	464,104
TOTAL RABI, 1886-87	...	9,715	20,325	8,253	142,289	20,621	149,469	47,184	5,422	403,278

LAHORE,
The 10th August, 1888.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Offg. Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. III.
IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABI CROP OF 1887-88 ON INUNDATION CANALS.
Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Chenab Canal.	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sohag and Para Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Sidhni Canal.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Indus Canals.	Shapur Canals.	TOTAL.
Wheat	3,663	27,490	18,365	99,903	15,372	105,755	46,995	6,253	323,796
Barley	1,627	1,044	293	2,548	757	4,258	311	15	10,853
Mixed Grain	164	10,441	543	...	...	3,959	1,640	13	16,760
Others	528	22,454	3,950	40,483	5,011	32,797	7,390	82	1,12,695
TOTAL RABI, 1887-88	5,982	61,429	23,151	142,934	21,140	146,769	56,336	6,363	464,104
TOTAL RABI, 1886-87 . . . . .	...	30,040	8,253	142,289	20,621	149,469	47,184	5,422	403,278

LAHORE,

The 10th August, 1888.

F. J. HOME, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Offg. Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1888.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine indica</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, KADLA, OR SASSA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR TUR CADJAN PEA (<i>Caajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
<i>Tenasserim—</i>																										
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 9	11 11	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	37 8	31 4
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 2	11 7	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 1	16 1
Moulmein and Amherst	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 15	20 5
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>																										
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 9	12 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154 4	154 4	21 0	20 0
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 6	12 6	12 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	19 7
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 6	12 6	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	22 4	22 4
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 10	13 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225 5	225 5	16 4	16 4
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>																										
Shwaygyin . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharavadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535 11	535 11	14 8	14 8
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8
Prome	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 5	10 5	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167 9	167 9	14 0	18 10
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 9	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 0	54 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	8 6	8 6	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 11	320 11	14 9	14 9
<i>Upper Burma—</i>																										
Mandalay	11 5	9 3	...	...	9 10	9 5	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	110 0	21 0	20 0
<i>Arakan—</i>																										
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 6	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	22 13	22 13
Kyauk-pyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 12	10 8	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225 0	225 0	42 0	48 0
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	26 0	26 0
Assam—																										
<i>Surma—</i>																										
Sylhet	13 4	15 0	...	...	13 9	13 0	22 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	10 8	10 8
Cachar	8 14	8 12	...	...	11 11	11 8	18 13	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 5	9 12
Khasi and Jaintia Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 12	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 0
Garo Hills	8 0	8 0	...	...	0 0	0 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>																										
Godipara	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Kamrup	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	18 10	18 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 8	8 8
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0
Shibgaat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	8 0	8 0

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1888—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.				JOWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).				BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides).				MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).				KANGNI OR KAKNI, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).				GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).				MAIZE (Zea Mays).				ARRAR OR THUR CADIAN PEAS (Cajanus indicus).				FIREWOOD.				SALT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1888—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEKS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		(BAJRA OR CUMBU <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine indica</i>).		KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
<i>Southern—</i>																										
Hissar	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 0
Ferozepore	17 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Montgomery	16 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
<i>Central—</i>																										
Gurgaon	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohatak	15 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	17 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 0
Lahore	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
<i>Sub-montane—</i>																										
Unbatta	19 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	12 0
Ludhiana	19 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	13 0
Jullundur	18 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiarpur	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdaspur	19 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Anritsar	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
<i>Hills—</i>																										
Simla	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	65 0	65 0	8 0	8 0
Kangra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
<i>North-western—</i>																										
Sialkote	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gurranwala	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrat	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	17 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	98 0	93 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hazara	15 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Kohat	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	130 0	120 0	50 0	55 0
<i>Western—</i>																										
Shahpur	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	17 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0
Mooltan	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	7 0	7 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	40 0	40 0
Bannu	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	112 0	112 0	39 0	39 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	75 0	75 0	21 0	21 0
D. G. Khan	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	75 0	75 0	21 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	12 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Parkar (Unmarkot)	13 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	14 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikarpur	14 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0

[illegible]

† In common use.

* Not procurable.

+ Firewood is sold by head-load, cart load and bullock-load.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1888 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.				JOWAR OR CHOLU (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).				BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).				MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>).				KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesaria italica</i>).				GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arictinum</i>).				MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).				ASHAR OR THUR CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).				FIREWOOD.				SALT.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE. F. J. SINKINSON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS IN THE
SEVERAL PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1887.

No. 326.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Simla, the 5th September, 1888.

Read again—

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails of the several Provinces of British India for the year 1886; the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon; and Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{23}{1009-1019}$ (Judicial), dated the 7th October 1887, and accompaniments.

Read also—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 6, dated the 23rd February 1888.

The Reports on the Administration of the Jails of the several Provinces of British India for the year 1887, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

RESOLUTION.

The Provincial Reports on the Administration of Jails for the calendar

	DATE OF RECEIPT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OF THE REPORTS FOR	
	1886.	1887.
Madras ...	14th July 1887.	18th June 1888.
Bombay ...	3rd June 1887.	5th June 1888.
Bengal ...	5th April 1887.	22nd June 1888.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	9th August 1887.	3rd August 1888.
Punjab ...	3rd June 1887.	20th July 1888.
Central Provinces...	14th June 1887.	10th July 1888.
Lower Burma ...	7th June 1887.	4th July 1888.
Assam ...	8th July 1887.	11th June 1888.
Coorg ...	2nd June 1887.	7th June 1888.
Hyderabad ...	29th June 1887.	15th June 1888.

year 1887 were submitted to the Government of India, with the reviews recorded by Local Governments and Administrations, on the dates noted in the margin. They were, on the whole, submitted with fair punctuality, but the reports of the Inspectors General of Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, were detained for an unnecessarily long time in the Secretariats of the Local Governments. The Governor General in

Council trusts that further efforts will be made to submit these reports with absolute punctuality, *i.e.*, by June 1st.

2. Excluding certain jails opened in Upper Burma, for which statistical information in the standard forms is not available, there were in British India, during 1887, 741 jails and lock-ups for the reception of prisoners. There were 4 fewer district jails and 9 fewer subordinate jails and lock-ups than in 1886, but the number of central jails remained the same. At the beginning of 1887 the jails contained 76,738 prisoners, as compared with 75,156 at the beginning of 1886. There was a substantial increase in the number of male prisoners received during the year, from 345,727 to 352,702, so that the total number of prisoners in the jails during the year numbered 448,741 (426,686 males and 22,055 females) against 440,090 in 1886 (418,026 males and 22,064 females). The discharges from all causes rose, however, from 363,353 in 1886 to 372,819 in 1887, so that on December 31st of the latter year the numbers actually in jail were 75,922,

as compared with 76,738 on January 1st. Despite the fact that the number in prison at the commencement of the year and also the number admitted during the year were higher than in 1886, the daily average in jail, upon which figure it is necessary for statistical purposes to base the comparison in many respects between the administration of jails in the two years, was only 70,879 in 1887, as compared with 75,978 in 1886. The diminished average was chiefly due to the special releases granted on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

3. The statistics just enumerated relate to under-trial and civil prisoners, as well as convicts, but the actual number of convicts in the jails during the year is separately shown in the second statement attached to this Resolution. The number of convicts unreleased at the beginning of 1887 was 70,592, and 154,629 were admitted during the year, as compared with 150,108 in 1886. The number in jail at the end of the year was 69,468. 22,918 convicts (excluding about 400 released from Port Blair) were given their discharge on the occasion of the Jubilee, of whom 6,282 would, under ordinary circumstances, have been still in jail at the close of the year. The Governor General in Council is gratified to learn, from the special report received on the subject, that the act of clemency did not contribute in any considerable degree to the amount of crime during the year. This general report is supplemented in the case of one province (the North-Western-Provinces and Oudh) by information contained in the jail report, that out of 7,242 convicts released at the time of the Jubilee, only 174 were remitted to jail during the year.

4. The number of European convicts admitted declined from 899 to 885, while the Eurasians increased from 219 to 229. Natives professing the Christian religion who came under sentence rose from 1,061 to 1,111. The number of Muhammadan convicts rose from 39,665 to 42,504; of Hindus and Sikhs, from 90,748 to 95,457; while the number of Buddhists and Jains fell from 12,867 to 10,938. Convicts classed as belonging to all other classes numbered 4,649 in 1886 and 3,505 in 1887. The proportion of the members of the different religions admitted into jail to the total jail admission is thus compared with the proportion borne by them respectively to the total population in India:

	Ratio per mille of each class of convicts to total convict population in 1887.	Ratio per mille of convicts admitted in 1887 to total free population of each class in India.
Christians	14'4	1'9
Muhammadans	274'9	0'9
Hindus and Sikhs	617'3	0'6
Jains and Buddhists	70'7	2'8
All other classes	22'7	0'6

5. Dealing next with the age at which the convicts came into jail, it will be observed that there was again a slight decline in the number of juvenile offenders admitted into jail from 2,207 to 2,117. The proportion of such convicts to the total convicts admitted fell from 1'47 to 1'36 per cent. In spite of this general result, there was an increase in all the larger provinces except Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Burma. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there is as yet no reformatory, the number declined from 537 to 343, the latter figure amounting to '8 per cent. of the total admissions in those provinces, as compared with a proportion in Madras of 2'7 per cent. These comparative figures suggest different treatment of juvenile offenders in different provinces, and complaints are made in several provinces as to the manner in which Magistrates exercise their discretion in awarding punishment to juveniles. In provinces in which there are reformatories, sentences of

imprisonment in them may reasonably be expected to be relatively more numerous; but where there are no reformatorys, sentences of imprisonment are, as previously pointed out, to be more sparingly imposed. A reformatory was during the year opened at Chingleput in the Madras Presidency, and reformatorys are about to be established at Yerroada in the Bombay Presidency and at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces; while, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Local Government has a scheme for the establishment of a reformatory under consideration. Convicts between the ages of 16 and 40 increased in number from 121,355 to 124,772. Those from 40 to 60 rose from 24,088 to 25,065, and those over 60 from 2,458 to 2,675.

6. The variations in the previous occupations of persons who entered the jails as convicts are on the whole not important, but there was a considerable decline both in the number of persons engaged in service, and of the number engaged in commerce and trade, who were sent to jail. In 1886 there was an increase of 5,528 in the number of agriculturists; and this was followed in 1887 by a further increase of 3,078, which occurred almost entirely in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. Prices were high during the year in these provinces, with the natural result that more persons of the class referred to were convicted of petty crime. As noticed in the Resolution on the statistics for 1886, a far larger proportion of the convicts in Madras are reported to belong to the miscellaneous classes than elsewhere, except in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and a more strict method of classification is required in these two provinces.

The number of females imprisoned was 9,412, of whom 2,194 (10·0 per cent. of the convicts admitted to jail) belonged to Madras, and 2,592 (6·4 per cent. of admissions) to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The proportion of female convicts throughout India to the total prison population of convicts was 6·08, as compared with 6·17 in 1886. Of the females admitted, 5,676 were married and 2,675 widows. More than one-half, *viz.*, 5,269, were under sentence of not more than a month.

7. The nature and length of the sentences of imprisonment under which convicts were admitted into jail in the past two years are thus shown:

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. of total admissions.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Not exceeding 1 month	57,312	56,562	38·18	36·58
Above one month and not exceeding 3 months	30,837	31,818	20·54	20·58
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	25,649	26,578	17·09	17·19
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year	16,854	18,162	11·23	11·74
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years	9,000	11,494	5·99	7·43
Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years	5,427	5,826	3·62	3·77
Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years	1,821	1,702	1·21	1·10
Exceeding 10 years	147	74	·09	·05
Transportation (a) for life	1,631	1,062	1·09	·69
(b) for a term	967	926	·65	·60
Sentenced to death	463	425	·31	·27

The ratios in the above statement show that there was a tendency to impose slightly severer sentences during the year under review in cases in which imprisonment of not more than 5 years was the sentence, but the percentage of sentences of not more than one year's duration was as high as 86·09 of the whole. The subject deserves only a passing notice in connection with jail statistics; but from an examination of the crime returns of recent years the Governor General in Council thinks that there may be some justification for the opinion put forward by some authorities, that the reduction of crime is to some extent retarded by the award of punishments inadequate to the crimes to be punished.

There was a material decline in the sentences of transportation and death sentences, mainly attributable to the restoration of order in Burma. The grave crimes which are made punishable by these sentences show, the Governor General in Council regrets to note, no material decline in British India generally.

8. The year under review opened with 2,969 convicts under sentence of transportation for life, and 1,834 under transportation for a term of years, in Indian jails. As noticed above, the number sentenced to transportation for life was 1,062, and for a term of years, 926. There were thus in all under sentence of transportation 4,031 convicts for life, and 2,760 for a term of years. The number transported to the Andamans was 1,599, as compared with 1,631 in 1886; and on 31st December 1887 there were in Indian jails 2,868 convicts under sentence of transportation for life, and 1,889 under sentence for a term of years. The Governor General in Council regrets to notice that some instances of laxity on the part of Boards entrusted with the duty of selecting convicts fit to be sent to the Andamans occurred during the year.

Of the 154,629 convicts admitted into jail in 1887, 19,266 (12·45 per cent.) were identified as having been previously convicted, as compared with 17,593 (11·72 per cent.) in 1886. The ratio varied from 17·53 per cent. in Burma to 6·29 in Coorg. Of the 2,070 juvenile convicts, 230 (11·11 per cent.) had been previously convicted. The Government of India is glad to notice the favourable testimony which is generally borne to the efficiency of the rules for the identification of habitual criminals which were issued for general guidance last year.

9. The number of convicts able to read and write a little on admission was 13,274, as compared with 14,459 in 1886, but the number able to read and write well rose from 4,778 to 4,810. There was a serious decline in the average number under instruction in jail from 3,715·68 to 3,112·03, and the number released who had been under instruction fell from 5,549 to 5,193. Of the men released, only 985 had been able to read and write a little, and 321 to read and write well, on admission; but 2,778 had learnt to read and write a little, and 911 to read and write well, before release.

10. The employment of convicts in jails is dealt with in Statement No. 5. The average number of convicts sentenced to labour was 60,820, as compared with 65,810 in 1886. Of the number under sentence of labour, 4,738, as compared with 5,244 in 1886, were on an average incapacitated from labour owing to sickness or infirmity. The average number actually available for labour was thus 56,082, as compared with 60,566 in 1886. In the Punjab and the Central Provinces there was a trifling increase in the daily number available for labour, but there was

a decrease in every other province. In Bengal the average number available for labour was 9,374, as compared with 11,619; in Bombay 5,109, as compared with 6,026; in Madras 5,658, as compared with 6,369; and in Burma 4,941, as compared with 5,364, in 1886. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there was an average of 16,202 convicts available for labour, as compared with 16,660 in 1886.

The manner of employment of the convicts available for labour in 1886 and 1887 is compared in the following table :—

	1886.	1887.
On unremunerative labour ...	1,985	1,271
As prison officers ...	3,433	2,821
As prison servants ...	6,854	6,449
On gardening ...	3,733	3,710
On preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, <i>e.g.</i> , wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c. ...	6,795	6,800
Jail repairs ...	3,083	2,800
On additions and alterations to jail buildings—		
(i) Under the Superintendent ...	3,190	2,961
(ii) Under the Public Works Department...	384	682
On new jails—		
(i) Under the Superintendent ...	2,108	1,219
(ii) Under the Public Works Department ...	149	97
On Manufactures ...	25,903	25,116
On Public Works ...	2,452	2,187
Hired out to municipalities or individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department ...	1,020	681

The ratio per cent. of labouring convicts employed as prison officers fell from 5.21 to 4.63, while the ratio of those employed as prison servants rose from 10.42 to 10.62. Employment of convicts on jail buildings was carried out to a greater extent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than elsewhere. In those provinces 1,500 convicts were on an average employed on jail additions and alterations, and 1,202 on new jail buildings. The total number of convicts employed on manufactures was slightly less than in 1886, but the ratio of convicts so employed to the whole number of labouring convicts rose from 39.36 to 41.29. The average number so employed fell from 5,972 to 4,925 in Bengal, and from 3,657 to 3,179 in Burma. On the other hand, the average number employed on working days rose from 5,037 to 5,583 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and from 4,764 to 5,219 in the Punjab.

11. The Governor General in Council abstained from making any detailed comments on the cash earnings of convicts in 1886, because the revised rules regulating the employment of convicts had been in force for only a portion of that year. The cash earnings fell from Rs. 11,51,206 in 1886 to Rs. 10,11,891 in 1887. The release at the Jubilee of a large number of convicts who had become skilled in jail manufactures was undoubtedly prejudicial to the financial results of the employment of convicts during the year, but after making allowance for this circumstance, the results of the employment of convicts during the year are in some provinces very unsatisfactory. In Bengal and Burma, however, both the aggregate cash earnings, and the average earnings per head showed a very satisfactory advance. The statistics in the Central Provinces are obscured by a debit on account of raw material purchased in 1886, but not paid for till 1887.

The revised orders which regulate the employment of convict labour have been in force since May 1886, but the Governor General in Council notices among some heads of the jail department a disposition to be despondent as to the success of their working. There are doubtless difficulties to be overcome in bringing the industries in jails into accordance with these rules; but if jail manufactures are regulated so as to meet the demands of the consuming departments of Government, the difficulties now felt will be diminished. The subject is a most important one, and the Governor General in Council desires to commend it again to the special attention of Local Governments and Administrations.

12. The record of offences against jail discipline and punishments awarded for such offences is contained in Statement No. 6. The grand total of such offences diminished from 84,084 in 1886 to 78,398 during the year under review. The number of criminal offences rose from 245 to 279, chiefly owing to increases in the Punjab and Assam. The number of persons detected smoking or in possession of forbidden articles showed a slight decrease. The number of such offences were highest in Bengal (3,334), where the daily average of convicts was 10,908·29 while it was, comparatively speaking, lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where 698 such offences were recorded among a daily average of convicts amounting to 17,961·00. Offences relating to work were, as usual, most numerous, though on the whole they declined as compared with the previous year. The Provinces which show a decline are Bengal, the Punjab, Bombay, and Burma, while Madras, the Central Provinces, and Assam exhibit an increase. The variations from the figures of the previous year in other Provinces were unimportant. Other offences against prison discipline amounted to 25,754 as compared with 28,470 in 1886. In Bengal there were 13,151 such offences, as compared with 15,496, in Bombay 825, as compared with 1,145, and in Burma 3,759, as compared with 3,429 in 1886, but the changes in other Provinces were slight. The question of the more uniform record of offences against jail discipline was noticed at some length in the Resolution recorded on the reports for 1886: it is again under the consideration of the Government of India. Without losing sight of the consideration that Provincial peculiarities render complete uniformity impossible, there can be no doubt that, for various reasons, it is desirable to aim at much greater uniformity in the execution of legal sentences in the various Provinces than has yet been attained.

13. Passing to the punishments awarded for these offences, His Excellency in Council is glad to observe that on the whole they evidence a more considerate spirit than seemed to be apparent from the reports of preceding years. They shew that solitary confinement and reduced diet were inflicted less frequently than in the preceding year. In Bengal there was a marked decrease in both forms of punishment; while in the Punjab there was a marked increase, and in the Central Provinces a marked decrease, in the latter form. In other Provinces the figures present no striking variations. Solitary confinement was combined with reduced diet in 5,877 as compared with 6,054 cases in 1886. This decrease occurred mainly in Bombay and Bengal. In Burma there was a considerable increase. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh out of a total of 6,185 punishments, no less than 2,142 were cases in which solitary confinement was combined with reduced diet. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been separately addressed on this point; but here the Governor General

in Council would call attention to the opinion which, in reviewing the statistics for 1886, he expressed, that sufficient discretion is not always exercised in the use of this form of punishment. The remarks made on that occasion are, practically speaking, of equal application to the figures for the year under review. Solitary confinement or a reduction of diet are by themselves forms of punishment to the use of which no objection can be urged; but solitary confinement combined with reduced diet is liable to cause both mental and physical depression, and it should be confined to cases in which the offence to be punished is a really serious one.

14. The following table compares the number of corporal punishments inflicted in the jails in the past 4 years:—

PROVINCE.	Year.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS PUNISHED BY WHIPPING.						PERCENTAGE OF WHIPPINGS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF STRIPES TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WHIPPINGS.					
		From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.	From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	
Madras	1884	174	122	55	6	21	378	46.0	32.3	14.5	1.6	5.6	
	1885	139	90	20	6	16	271	51.3	33.2	7.4	2.2	5.9	
	1886	73	66	31	13	12	195	37.4	33.8	15.9	6.7	6.2	
	1887	41	34	25	11	22	133	30.8	25.6	18.8	8.3	16.5	
Bombay	1884	11	11	15	36	...	73	15.1	15.1	20.5	49.3	...	
	1885	5	11	9	36	...	61	8.2	18.0	14.8	59.0	...	
	1886	8	20	13	60	...	101	7.9	19.8	12.9	...	59.4	
	1887	9	3	23	36	...	71	12.6	4.2	32.6	50.6	...	
Bengal	1884	79	67	88	42	67	343	23.0	19.5	25.7	12.3	19.5	
	1885	93	66	98	41	49	347	26.8	19.0	28.3	11.8	14.1	
	1886	78	76	113	49	80	396	19.7	19.2	28.5	12.4	20.2	
	1887	21	42	110	39	54	266	7.8	15.7	41.5	14.7	20.3	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1884	445	225	188	69	127	1,054	42.2	21.3	17.8	6.6	12.1	
	1885	320	263	177	123	117	1,000	32.0	26.3	17.7	12.3	11.7	
	1886	124	194	259	68	189	834	14.9	23.3	31.0	8.1	22.7	
	1887	112	161	192	61	103	629	17.8	25.6	30.5	9.7	16.4	
Punjab	1884	75	97	141	56	84	453	16.6	21.4	31.1	12.4	18.5	
	1885	119	58	137	29	77	420	28.4	13.8	32.6	6.9	18.3	
	1886	206	79	96	48	125	554	37.2	14.2	17.3	8.7	22.6	
	1887	83	86	154	27	88	438	18.9	19.6	35.3	6.2	20.0	
Central Provinces.	1884	49	53	112	23	117	354	13.8	15.0	31.6	6.5	33.1	
	1885	57	53	92	21	77	300	19.0	17.6	30.7	7.0	25.7	
	1886	53	87	133	26	74	373	14.2	23.3	35.7	7.0	19.8	
	1887	59	130	74	34	62	359	16.4	36.3	20.6	9.5	17.2	
Lower Burma	1884	56	126	250	100	77	609	9.2	20.7	41.1	16.4	12.6	
	1885	19	176	137	49	107	488	3.9	36.1	28.1	10.0	21.9	
	1886	9	91	161	64	104	429	2.1	21.2	37.5	14.9	24.3	
	1887	21	207	99	29	49	405	5.2	51.1	24.4	7.2	12.1	
Assam	1884	98	53	40	4	1	196	50.0	27.1	20.4	2.0	.5	
	1885	43	44	73	6	3	169	25.4	26.0	43.2	3.6	1.8	
	1886	66	52	41	8	16	183	36.1	28.4	22.4	4.4	8.7	
	1887	12	43	41	5	5	106	11.3	40.6	38.7	4.7	4.7	

PROVINCE.	Year.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS PUNISHED BY WHIPPING.						PERCENTAGE OF WHIPPINGS ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF STRIPES TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WHIPPINGS.				
		From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.	From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.
Coorg	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1885	6	2	...	...	...	8	75'0	25'0	...	...	...
	1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1884	15	15	2	...	...	32	46'9	46'9	6'2	...	...
	1885	5	8	1	...	...	14	35'7	57'2	7'1	...	...
	1886	4	12	4	1	...	21	19'0	57'1	19'1	4'8	...
	1887	3	7	3	2	5	20	15'0	35'0	15'0	10'0	25'0
GRAND TOTAL	1884	1,002	769	891	336	494	3,492	28'7	22'0	25'5	9'6	14'2
	1885	806	771	744	311	446	3,078	26'2	25'0	24'2	10'1	14'5
	1886	621	677	851	337	600	3,086	20'1	21'9	27'6	10'9	19'5
	1887	361	713	721	244	388	2,427	14'9	29'4	29'7	10'0	15'0

The preceding figures shew a substantial decline in the number of corporal punishments. The ratio of such punishments to the daily average of male prisoners fell from 1'2 to 9. The number of cases in which less than ten stripes were awarded fell from 20'1 per cent. of the total whippings in 1886 to 14'9 per cent. in 1887. In 1880, when the number of male prisoners was 271,633 compared with 256,193 in the year under review, the number of whippings was 17,057, and the ratio to the daily average of male prisoners 6'2. Moreover, while in 1880 corporal punishments amounted to 19'0 per cent. of the total jail punishments, in 1887 they numbered only 3'1 per cent. Out of the persons punished with whipping during the year under review, 11 persons (6 of them in Bengal) are reported to have suffered from illness as the result of being whipped.

The Governor General in Council is glad to notice the improvement which has in this respect followed the admonitions of the Government of India, and he is gratified to learn that this improvement has been secured without any forfeiture of the interests of order and good conduct among the prisoners. Discipline in Indian jails is even better now than when punishments were more numerous and more severe. While acknowledging, however, the marked advance that has been made in this respect, His Excellency in Council must call attention to the defect, with a view to its speedy correction, that prisoners are still in some cases punished with whippings for comparatively trivial offences.

15. The number of miscellaneous punishments inflicted in 1887 was 57,747, as compared with 61,617 in 1886. In Bengal the number of such punishments amounted to 33,095, and included 23,428 cases in which either fetters or handcuffs were imposed, and 5,387 cases in which marks earned towards remission were forfeited. In Burma such miscellaneous punishments numbered 4,979, and in the Punjab 10,765. In the latter Province 9,552 punishments were warnings, an apparently excessive number. Warnings appear in the registers of all Provinces except Burma, in which they do not seem to have been entered

during the year under review. All warnings by the Superintendent, which, under the orders of the Government of India noted in the margin, have to be entered in the jail punishment register, should be included in this category. His Excellency in Council considers it essential that an accurate record of such cases should be kept. If this is not done, the inevitable tendency is for the subordinate staff to deal with minor offences, and thereby prejudice of good order and discipline to the transfer part of the Superintendent's authority to themselves.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 1318, dated 14th October 1884, and extract therefrom circulated to Local Governments and Administrations, under endorsement No. 21, dated the 27th 1864-72
idem.

16. In reviewing the statistics regarding punishments in 1886, the Governor General in Council entered with some detail into the administration of punishments in Bengal, and repeated the conclusion that it was susceptible of improvement. In the year under review the aggregate number of punishments has indeed decreased, but the ratio of punishments to the daily average in jail has risen from 299.93 to 328.41. The ratio over the whole of India, excluding Bengal, is 79.9. It is observed that of the punishments inflicted in Bengal 13,291 occurred in the Alipore Jail, in which the ratio of punishments to the daily average was 863.23. If these figures be excluded from the Bengal returns, the provincial ratio is reduced from 328.41 to 240.46. This is a matter which the Government of India is considering separately, and into which it may be necessary to institute a local enquiry.

17. In the review on the statistics for 1886 reference was made to the custom of imposing fetters on prisoners. In 1887 fetters were imposed on 12,269 prisoners for offences against discipline, of which 12,199 cases occurred in Bengal. It is in that province only that Jail Superintendents as such are by law permitted to award this form of punishment. In Madras, however, Jail Superintendents awarded it in 14 cases, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in 36 and 2 cases, respectively, apparently in exercise of their additional power as Magistrates. In 50,081 cases, as compared with 47,471 in 1886, prisoners were ironed for safe custody. This practice prevails chiefly in Bombay (8,151 cases), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (13,633 cases), the Punjab, (17,979 cases), and Burma (9,409 cases). The Bombay Government and the Chief Commissioner of Burma are opposed to any restrictions being placed on the present practice, but the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, have both expressed themselves willing to impose restrictions on the practice, which have been approved by the Governor General in Council. His Excellency in Council must rely much, in a matter of this nature, on the discretion of Local Governments, but he trusts that every effort will be made to confine the imposition of fetters to cases in which they are really necessary.

18. In 1886 there were 172 escapes, and at the beginning of 1887 there were 596 escaped convicts at large. During the year under review the number of escapes and recaptures in each Province was :

	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1886, of those who escaped during the previous ten years.		Escaped during the year.		Recaptured during the year.		Remained uncaptured.	
	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.	1886.	1887.
Madras	36	29	21	14	20	11	37	32
Bombay	120	128	41	18	27	20	134	124
Bengal	132	108	17	13	12	14	137	105
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	77	65	16	16	23	16	70	66
Punjab	43	40	17	24	17	16	40	46
Central Provinces ...	61	63	10	14	8	16	63	61
Lower Burma	35	36	10	3	9	4	36	35
Assam	109	118	40	40	31	34	118	124
Coorg	14	1	...	...	...	...	14	1
Hyderabad	8	8	...	1	...	1	8	8
Total	635	596	172	143	147	132	657	602

There was a satisfactory decline in Madras, Bombay and Burma. In the Punjab, Central Provinces and Assam, the number of escapes was large.

19. The figures showing the operation of the mark system are contained in Statement No. 11. In 1886 the number of convicts released who were eligible for remission under the mark rules was 10,300, of whom 386 failed to gain any remission at all. In the year under review the number of convicts who gained remissions under the rules declined to 7,696, and 22 were released at the expiration of their sentences, who though eligible for remission had failed to gain any. The decline in the numbers who gained remissions under the rules is due to the fact that at the time of the Jubilee a large number of convicts who had earned some remission were released under special orders. Though the maximum remission earned has in almost every class of convicts declined, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to observe that the average remission gained has increased except in the case of convicts sentenced to from 8 to 10 years' imprisonment. There are still considerable variations in the method of granting marks, not only in different Provinces, but in different jails in the same Province, and the Governor-General

in Council trusts that endeavours will be made to work the rules in future with more uniformity. During the year under review His Excellency in Council decided to abolish the rule under which convicts, eligible for convict warderships, but not appointed to be convict warders, were permitted to gain marks at the higher rate allowed to convict warders. His Excellency in Council considers this concession to convict warders to be of the nature of a reward to them, for the services performed in that capacity.

20. Details as to the cost of maintaining prisoners in jail in 1887 are given in Statement No. 7. The total cost of guarding and maintaining a daily average of 70,953·77 prisoners was Rs. 45,84,778 as compared with Rs. 47,59,878 incurred on an average of 76,037·12 prisoners in 1886. The average cost per head thus rose from Rs. 62-9-7 in 1886 to Rs. 64-9-10 in 1887. The items composing the total expenditure in the two years were as follows :

	Total cost of maintenance. 1886.	Cost per head of average strength. 1886.	Total cost of maintenance. 1887.	Cost per head of average strength. 1887.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Rations ...	17,78,720	23 10 9	17,10,698	24 6 5
Establishments ...	18,36,069	24 2 4	18,54,877	26 2 3
Police guard ...	3,95,922	5 3 3	3,06,082	4 6 5
Hospital charges ...	1,40,127	1 13 5	1,32,235	1 12 4
Clothing ...	2,14,703	2 13 2	1,79,271	2 8 5
Contingencies ...	3,75,581	4 15 3	3,82,166	5 6 2

The Government of India in 1887 directed that in order to render the statement of expenditure on rations more accurate, it should be supplemented by information showing the extent to which vegetables, &c., grown in the jail gardens were added to rations purchased in the market. The statement below gives the information required, so far as it has been furnished to the Government of India :

	Value of vegetables, &c., grown in jail gardens.	Expenditure on Rations.	Cost of rations plus value of vegetables, &c.	Cost per head of average strength, including value of vegetables, &c.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Madras ...	3,218	2,83,914	2,87,132	40 0 0
Bombay ...	11,305	1,53,107	1,64,412	26 15 9
Bengal ...	Not shown.	2,44,730	2,44,730	*20 5 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2,188	3,50,952	3,71,140	19 0 7
Punjab ...	20,547	2,90,940	3,11,487	27 1 3
Central Provinces...	7,031	97,213	1,04,244	28 3 4
Lower Burma ...	Not shown.	2,16,486	2,16,486	*28 2 10
Assam ...	4,425	45,021	49,446	35 5 10
Coorg ...	Not shown.	3,445	3,445	*39 6 1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts...	2,511	24,890	27,401	29 7 4

* Average cost excluding value of vegetables.

It is noted that in Bengal, Burma and Coorg the information has not been given for the year under review. It should be regularly furnished in future.

21. The cost of rations per head of each prisoner continues to be much higher in Madras than anywhere else except Coorg. Under the instructions of the Government of Madras the expensive contract system previously in force has been abandoned in some jails; but, considering the fact that the price of food in Madras was generally less in 1887 than in 1886, the diminution in the cost of rations per head has not been what it should have been. The results which have been obtained in some jails accentuate the necessity for the early abandonment of the contract system in those jails in which it still exists. There are reasons for thinking that an enquiry into the expenditure in Madras jails by selected officers experienced in jail management may be productive of advantage.

The cost of rations per head declined considerably in Bengal, Assam and Coorg and slightly in Bombay. It rose by Rs. 4-7-10 per head in the Punjab, and Rs. 2-13-7 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to a smaller extent in the Central Provinces, Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The price of food in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces was high during the year. The net result was that the average cost of rations per head over India rose from Rs. 23-10-9 to Rs. 24-6-5. This increase, as just explained, is in the main attributable to the high cost of food grains in the northern provinces of the Bengal Presidency in 1887, as compared with 1886. The Governor General in Council is, however, not assured that Superintendents of Jails are generally sufficiently alive to the obligation which rests on them to arrange for the laying in of stocks for their jails at the time when the price of food grains is lowest. The variations in the average cost of rations at jails situated even in contiguous districts are often considerable, while in other cases the high cost of rations at subsidiary jails and lock-ups, compared with the cost at central or district jails situated in the same station, indicates the necessity for greater control over this item of expenditure. The Governor General in Council desires that the attention of all Inspectors-General of Jails and District Officers be drawn to this matter. It is the duty of District Officers, not only to ensure economy at the subsidiary jails and lock-ups under their charge, but also to give every assistance to Superintendents of Central and District Jails in the purchase of stocks at the time when the market is most favourable.

22. The cost of establishment rose from Rs. 18,36,069 to Rs. 18,54,877, or from Rs. 24-2-4 to Rs. 26-2-3 per head of average strength. The chief increase occurred in Madras, Rs. 2,43,547 to Rs. 2,85,381 (Rs. 29-10-4 to 38-10-9 per head); and there was also a rise in the Central Provinces, Burma and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. In the other provinces the expenditure decreased. In estimating the cost of establishment, the expenditure on police should be considered. The police employed in jails are occupied upon duties similar to those of jail warders; and it will be observed that during the year under review the increase of expenditure on establishment over India (Rs. 18,808) was far more than compensated for by the saving under the head of police (Rs. 89,840).

Statement No. VIII of the returns to provincial reports gives details as to the behaviour of convict officers generally. The system of employing convicts as

warders continues to be favourably reported on. The reasons which render the maintenance of the system imperative were stated in full in the Resolution of the Government of India on the jail statistics for 1886. His Excellency in Council would be glad to see the conduct of paid and convict warders during the year compared in future in the body of each Provincial report, which should invariably state the number of warders of each class employed.

23. During the year under review it was brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council that, though separate accommodation was provided for female prisoners in jails, the practice as to their supervision was not uniform; and the Government of India therefore called on Local Governments and Administrations for their opinion as to how far it was possible to improve existing arrangements by collecting female prisoners into special jails, and appointing female warders to supervise them. The Prison Conference of 1877 observed in regard to this question: "The special difficulty which surrounds the question of the treatment of female prisoners is this, that, as there are strong objections to removing them far from their homes, it is inexpedient to transfer any but quite long-termed prisoners to special jails; while their numbers are so few, that it is impossible, without incurring a quite unjustifiable expense, to entertain a female staff of warders for all District Jails. In many jails there are no female prisoners for months together." The Conference recommended that, when possible, matrons should be selected from among the wives of jail officials, and that Superintendents of Central Jails should supply trained convict matrons to District Jails where females were commonly confined. These suggestions were accepted by the Government of India and communicated to Local Governments and Administrations. It appears that in some provinces greater difficulties in obtaining really respectable and reliable matrons have been experienced than in others. In Madras the District Jails are without matrons, but they are now about to be appointed. In Bombay there are matrons at the majority of Central Jails, and female convict warders are employed at the District Jails to look after females. In Bengal it is stated that experience has shown that respectable Bengali women will not accept such posts, and that it is less dangerous to leave female convicts under the charge of male warders of good caste and respectable character than under that of the class of women who will accept the post of matron. In the Central Provinces matrons were entertained as an experiment, but the system was abandoned, as respectable women could not be obtained for the work. In Burma there are very few female convicts, and no matrons. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, on the other hand, female warders or matrons are appointed to all jails except a few small ones; and in the former Provinces male warders are absolutely prohibited from having anything to do with female convicts. The Government of India is not however in possession of all the information it desires to have as to how the system of employing matrons works in actual practice. The difficulty of collecting female convicts in special jails is that they are thereby removed far from their homes. On their release they cannot be met by their friends, and there are obvious objections to their taking long journeys in the custody of a police guard. Experience in Bengal, where a jail for females only was established at Russa, conclusively proved that the evils apprehended from the adoption of such a system were not imaginary. Moreover, it would cause profitless expense to send all female convicts to particular jails. Out of 9,412 female convicts admitted in 1887 no less than 5,269 were under sentence of not more than a month, and 1,979 more under sentence

of not more than three months. In the majority of such cases a large portion of the term of imprisonment would be spent on the journey to the jail, and Government would have to incur considerable expense in, first of all, conveying the convict for sentence to the jail, and then again from the jail to her home. Arrangements are made in all jails to segregate female convicts, and female convict warders are employed to supervise them; but of course the employment of convict warders does not do away with the necessity of the interference and supervision of male warders, who are not convicts. The subject is in the conditions of society in India a most difficult one; but the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that the existing arrangements in some provinces are open to exception. His Excellency in Council will however defer coming to a final decision in the matter till he is in possession of further information as to how the system of appointing matrons is actually working now in those Provinces in which it has been adopted.

24. The amount spent in contingencies rose from Rs. 3,75,581 or Rs. 4-15-3 per head of average strength in 1886, to Rs. 3,82,166, or Rs. 5-6-2 per head in 1887. In Madras the increase amounted to Rs. 21,748, partly owing to the transfer of charges hitherto incorrectly shown under rations, but partly also owing to want of control. The cost per head of this item of expenditure in Madras thus rose from Rs. 5-12-2 to Rs. 9-5-9. In Bengal there was a decline of Rs. 5,284, but the cost per head rose from Rs. 6-14-4 to Rs. 7-14-6. In Burma the cost per head rose from Rs. 7-4-9 to Rs. 7-12-8, but the cost in that province is much affected by high transfer charges. The largest decrease (Rs. 7,294) occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where the cost per head was only Rs. 1-12-8. The Governor General in Council is not satisfied that sufficient justification exists for these serious differences between the charges in different provinces under this head. If this item of expenditure was more strictly scrutinised, considerable economy might, he thinks, be effected. His Excellency in Council therefore commends the subject to the careful attention of Local Governments and Administrations; and would be glad if, in future, details of this head of expenditure were noted in the body of all (as it is at present in some) of the Provincial reports.

25. As explained above in paragraph 11, the cash earnings declined from Rs. 11,51,206-10-0 to Rs. 10,11,891-5-0. After deducting the earnings from the gross cost, it will be seen that the cost of maintaining a prisoner varied from Rs. 37-11-5 in Burma to Rs. 88-8-5 in Madras. The average over India was Rs. 50-5-8, as compared with Rs. 47-7-4 in 1886, a rise having taken place in all Provinces except Bengal, Burma, Assam and Coorg.

26. In Statement No. 10 details are given as to the physical condition of prisoners as exhibited in the results of their weighment, and the statistics of sickness and mortality are contained in Statement No. 9. The number of prisoners who gained weight or whose weight remained stationary while in jail rose, while the number who lost weight fell. The total number of prisoners admitted into hospital in 1887 was fewer than in the preceding year, but the ratio per mille of admissions on average strength rose from 927.4 to 946.9.

The number of deaths in the last two years were as follows:

		Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.
1886	...	255	787	131	1,357	2,530
1887	...	224	790	325	1,174	2,513

The ratio per mille of deaths from the principal causes enumerated above among the jail population is given in the following statement. The corresponding figures for the general population are added, with however the caution that the latter figures lay claim to nothing more than an approximation to correctness :

	JAIL POPULATION (DAILY AVERAGE).				GENERAL POPULATION.			
	Ratio of deaths from fever.	Ratio of deaths from bowel-complaints.	Ratio of deaths from cholera.	Ratio of deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths from fever.	Ratio of deaths from bowel-complaints.	Ratio of deaths from cholera.	Ratio of deaths from all causes.
Madras	1'62	5'82	40	23'03	8'6	0'9	1'01	21'6
Bombay	1'82	5'41	1'64	19'69	18'71	2'59	1'55	27'67
Bengal	5'06	12'97	1'71	23'73	16'44	8'5	2'60	23'46
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2'48	8'32	2'63	27'64	25'64	1'41	4'58	35'45
Punjab	3'72	13'03	6'03	44'53	23'78	1'30	0'47	34'31
Central Provinces	2'93	21'65	14'17	65'77	19'20	3'95	1'43	32'70
Lower Burma	2'72	17'36	14'14	58'70	8'71	66	0'73	16'18
Assam	4'87	14'01	61	28'03	14'38	3'07	1'75	24'52
Coorg	33'36	22'24	.....	55'60	13'20	1'55	0'01	19'41
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	5'34	4'27	8'54	26'70	18'3	8'2	5'5	45'3

27. The following statement compares the mortality of prisoners in jail according to the length of time for which they had been incarcerated :

1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	UNDER SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.		FROM SIX MONTHS TO TWELVE MONTHS.		FROM ONE TO TWO YEARS.		FROM TWO TO THREE YEARS.		FROM THREE TO SEVEN YEARS.		ABOVE SEVEN YEARS.	
Province.	Average number.	Deaths. Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths. Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths. Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths. Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths. Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths. Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Madras ... { 1886	1,935	32 16'5	1,039	20 19'2	931	27 28'9	602	10 16'6	1,421	16 11'2	832	20 24'0
... { 1887	1,653	55 33'1	955	23 24'0	839	40 44'9	648	7 10'8	1,112	10 8'9	704	10 14'1
Bombay ... { 1886	3,202	88 26'5	1,025	38 37'0	993	31 34'3	355	13 36'6	805	25 31'0	269	6 28'7
... { 1887	2,843	60 21'1	979	21 21'4	689	16 23'2	292	3 17'1	474	9 19'0	195	5 25'6
Bengal ... { 1886	6,986	214 30'6	2,471	125 50'5	2,079	97 45'6	1,260	38 30'1	373	30 80'3	410	9 2'91
... { 1887	4,846	179 36'9	2,172	81 37'2	1,571	56 35'6	1,066	25 23'4	993	14 14'0	259	4 15'3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. { 1886	8,180	149 18'2	3,730	88 23'5	2,865	72 25'1	1,677	22 13'1	1,346	55 40'8	889	31 34'8
... { 1887	8,387	196 23'3	3,751	103 27'4	2,852	73 25'5	1,240	25 22'5	982	73 74'2	732	25 34'1
Punjab ... { 1886	4,197	81 19'3	1,090	62 31'1	1,078	58 29'3	892	30 33'6	824	52 63'1	161	10 62'1
... { 1887	4,730	129 27'2	2,193	102 40'5	1,762	107 60'7	873	56 63'7	659	76 116'9	174	13 74'7
Central Provinces. { 1886	1,270	62 48'0	530	53 96'2	512	44 85'8	444	13 29'2	378	32 84'6	299	27 90'2
... { 1887	1,450	118 81'3	587	47 79'9	531	36 67'7	317	11 34'6	357	21 57'0	275	15 54'3
Lower Burma { 1886	2,502	232 92'7	1,825	111 60'8	1,381	50 36'2	740	23 31'0	814	22 27'0	158	4 25'3
... { 1887	2,810	164 58'3	1,883	113 61'0	1,253	92 73'4	549	27 49'1	699	34 48'6	145	...
Assam ... { 1886	592	37 62'4	251	12 47'7	204	18 17'9	89	4 46'4	82	9 108'8	11	1 16'9
... { 1887	570	25 43'8	254	4 15'7	230	7 30'4	186	1 5'3	110	...	8	...
Coorg ... { 1886	23	6 251'1	11	...	30	1 49'9	16	...	10	...	4	...
... { 1887	19	4 207'6	10	1 98'2	13	...	18	...	9	...	3	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts. { 1886	453	4 8'8	107	...	177	5 28'2	121	...	109	1 9'1	76	...
... { 1887	439	6 13'6	156	1 6'3	143	5 34'9	67	4 58'8	73	5 68'1	13	2 151'9
TOTAL ... { 1886	29,343	902 30'7	13,091	599 39'1	11,052	403 36'5	6,195	155 25'0	6,165	242 30'3	3,052	108 35'3
... { 1887	27,755	936 33'7	12,943	498 35'4	9,935	432 43'47	5,263	164 31'1	5,472	242 44'2	2,512	74 29'4

28. It would thus appear that during the year under review, while in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal the mortality was greatest in the earlier portions of terms of imprisonment, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab the proportion of deaths was greatest in the later portions. Ordinarily this result would point to the existence of sanitary defects in the jails of the last mentioned Provinces; but no conclusion can with confidence be drawn from the figures for a single year, while there is no doubt that a great deal has been done to improve the sanitation in the jails of these Provinces.

One hundred and sixty-two prisoners were released by Government on the ground of sickness; the great majority in Burma (64), Madras (43) and Bengal (28). The practice in this respect varies so much, that the Government of India is led to believe that its orders on the subject have not always been completely understood. A convict should be released on the ground of sickness only when it is believed that he will have a chance of recovering outside, while he will have none in the jail. Ordinarily if the jail hospitals are properly maintained and supervised, the chance of recovery within a jail should be greater than it is outside it. The Governor General in Council admits that the surroundings of jail life may in some cases affect a sick prisoner injuriously, but he very much doubts whether natives of India, except perhaps the Burmese, are thus affected to anything like the same degree as Europeans. The slight decline in the total number of deaths was accompanied by a large increase in the number of deaths from cholera, which principally occurred in Burma, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces. The jails in Bengal were singularly free from cholera during the year. The jails which suffered most from this disease were those at Lahore (Central) and Moulmein, in which the number of deaths from cholera were 57 and 91 respectively. The general unhealthiness of the Moulmein jail is so great, that it has been determined to abandon it.

The year was, as the statement given in paragraph 26 shows, marked by a serious epidemic of cholera in Northern India; and though the Governor General in Council is unable to accept the argument (sometimes put forward) that, in weighing the vital statistics in jails, the deaths from diseases such as cholera should be excluded, he is prepared to make allowances for the fact that the extensive prevalence of an epidemic outside the jail may be expected to have a prejudicial effect on the health of its inmates. It must, however, be remembered that if insanitary conditions are present in a jail, they are liable at any time to give rise to an epidemic within it; and in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Burma the ratio of deaths from this disease in the jail considerably exceeded that among the free population. It is clear that the deaths at Moulmein, Lahore, and some other jails were the result of causes not operating on the free population.

The number of deaths from fever showed a satisfactory decline in Bengal and Bombay, but there was an increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in both of which provinces the health of the general population was worse than in 1886. The ratio of deaths from bowel-complaints recorded among the jail population is higher than that recorded among the free population, while that from fever is more than correspondingly lower in jails, the

reason no doubt being that the deaths among the free population are understated, and that many deaths from bowel-complaints among it are incorrectly reported to have been caused by fever. In the jails of both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, there was a formidable rise in the number of deaths from bowel-complaints, but the fall in the number of deaths from these causes in Bombay, Bengal, and Burma more than counterbalanced this rise.

In the majority of provinces the number of deaths from miscellaneous causes declined, particularly in Bombay (from 134 to 66), Bengal (from 208 to 159), Burma (from 285 to 189), and Assam (from 30 to 14). In the Punjab only was there any material increase (from 195 to 245), but there it was very large indeed. The ratio of deaths from these causes declined in all provinces, except Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and it was only in the Punjab that the increase in the ratio was really serious.

The Governor General in Council has, in letters to the Local Governments, pointed out certain defects in the management of individual jails, to which the sickness and mortality within them must in a measure be attributed; but he is on the whole satisfied that an advance was made during the year under review in the manner of treating the sick in jails. The most satisfactory feature exhibited by the statistics in this respect is the manifest improvement in the Bombay, Bengal and Assam jails. The former now show the best results in India, while in Bengal there was a smaller mortality than has ever been reported before. In Assam the ratio of mortality declined from 54·54 to 28·03 per mille. In Madras (23·03 as compared with 18·01), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (27·64 as compared with 22·85), the Punjab (44·52 as compared with 28·56), and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (26·70 as compared with 11·04), the mortality was higher in 1887 than in 1886. The highest ratio of mortality (the figure being practically the same as last year), *viz.*, 65·77 per cent., occurred in the Central Provinces. The administration of the jails of those Provinces has been subjected to a thorough scrutiny by the Chief Commissioner; and the Governor General in Council trusts that the results will soon be apparent in a diminution in the rate of mortality, which at present compares most unfavourably with that in the jails in the Provinces which adjoin the Central Provinces.

29. The points which on an examination of the statistics of 1887 appear to the Governor General in Council to generally call for more attention by jail authorities are—the allotment of task work in such a manner that a convict may reasonably be expected to perform his allotted task during the day, and thus escape punishment; discrimination in the award of punishments; removal of insanitary conditions in jails predisposing to disease; increased supervision over charges for rations and contingencies; and closer attention to the pro-

ductive capacities of the jails, particularly with the view of adapting their industries to the wants of the consuming Departments of Government.

No. $\frac{6}{327-36}$.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information and guidance, and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
	Coorg.
	Hyderabad.

ORDERED also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution
No. 326, dated the 5th September, 1888.

No.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES

1		2			3			4			5			
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Place of confinement.			Prisoners remained at the commencement of the year.			Prisoners received during the year.			TOTAL.			
		Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Madras	{	1886	(a) 7	(b) 23	317	8,187	328	8,515	50,586	4,036	54,622	58,773	4,364	63,137
		1887	(a) 7	(b) 19	310	7,966	362	8,328	50,040	3,898	53,938	58,006	4,260	62,266
Bombay	{	1886	1	25*	(c) 30	7,070	833	7,903	42,088	2,649	44,737	49,158	2,982	52,140
		1887	1	25	(d) 27	6,436	268	6,704	42,090	2,565	44,655	48,526	2,833	51,359
Bengal	{	1886	7	39	84	14,569	507	15,076	74,443	3,523	77,966	89,012	4,030	93,042
		1887	6	39	85	14,193	436	14,629	72,369	3,295	75,664	86,562	3,731	90,293
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	{	1886	6	45	23	18,398	955	19,353	81,738	4,878	86,616	100,136	5,833	105,969
		1887	6	45	23	19,825	938	20,763	88,662	4,977	93,639	1,08,487	5,915	114,402
Punjab	{	1886	(e) 3	31	21	10,337	317	10,654	45,087	1,484	46,571	55,424	1,801	57,225
		1887	(e) 3	31	21	11,602	323	11,925	51,650	1,636	53,286	63,252	1,959	65,211
Central Provinces	{	1886	3	15	1	3,161	237	3,398	13,653	1,359	15,012	16,814	1,596	18,410
		1887	3	15	1	3,679	268	3,947	14,720	1,514	16,234	18,399	1,782	20,181
Lower Burma	{	1886	3	9	3	8,084	84	8,168	26,691	648	27,339	34,775	732	35,507
		1887	4	8	3	7,626	76	7,702	21,427	699	22,126	29,653	775	29,828
Assam	{	1886	(f) ...	10	13	1,323	43	1,366	7,666	369	8,035	8,989	412	9,401
		1887	(g) ...	11	13	1,451	36	1,487	8,200	439	8,639	9,651	475	10,126
Coorg	{	1886	...	1	26	100	5	105	947	74	1,021	1,047	79	1,126
		1887	...	1	26	101	8	109	846	103	949	947	111	1,058
Hyderabad As- signed Districts	{	1886	2	4	2	1,070	48	1,118	2,828	187	3,015	3,898	235	4,133
		1887	2	4	2	1,105	39	1,144	2,698	175	2,873	3,803	214	4,017
GRAND TOTAL	{	1886	32	202	520	72,299	2,857	75,156	345,727	19,207	364,934	418,026	22,064	440,090
		1887	32	198	511	73,984	2,754	76,738	352,702	19,301	372,003	426,686	22,055	448,741

* Includes one extra-mural labour gang.

(a) Includes the Penitentiary.

(b) Includes the European Prison, Ootacamund, and the Debtors' Prison, Madras. Three District Jails were abolished at the close of the year 1886 and one on the 31st August 1887.

(c) Includes the Female Penitentiary.

(d) Five District Jails were converted into Subordinate Jails during the year.

1.

CONFINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887.

6			7			8			NAME OF PROVINCE.
Discharged from all causes.			Remained at the end of the year.			Total daily average of prisoners in the whole Province.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
50,807	4,002	54,809	7,966	362	8,328	7,860.54	353.49	8,214.03	1886 } Madras.
50,729	4,008	54,737	7,277	252	7,529	7,094.40	285.07	7,379.47	1887 }
42,722	2,714	45,436	6,436	268	6,704	6,830	314	7,144	1886 } Bombay.
42,398	2,576	44,974	6,128	257	6,385	5,869	223	6,092	1887 }
74,819	3,594	78,413	14,193	436	14,629	14,329.64	476.26	14,805.90	1886 } Bengal.
73,730	3,353	77,083	12,832	378	13,210	11,934.14	316.22	12,250.36	1887 }
80,311	4,895	85,206	19,825	938	20,763	19,261.83	992.81	20,254.64	1886 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
88,112	5,019	93,131	20,375	896	21,271	18,960.63	751.97	19,712.60	1887 }
43,822	1,478	45,300	11,602	323	11,925	10,740	333	11,073	1886 } Punjab.
50,965	1,655	52,620	12,287	304	12,591	11,352	274	11,626	1887 }
13,135	1,328	14,463	3,679	268	3,947	3,394.88	256.14	3,651.02	1886 } Central Provinces.
14,421	1,511	15,932	3,978	271	4,249	3,496.33	243.46	3,739.79	1887 }
27,149	656	27,805	7,626	76	7,702	8,213	78	8,291	1886 } Lower Burma.
21,015	668	21,683	8,038	107	8,145	7,632	84	7,716	1887 }
7,538	376	7,914	1,451	36	1,487	1,310.19	42.11	1,352.30	1886 } Assam.
8,301	439	8,740	1,350	36	1,386	1,302.23	34.86	1,337.09	1887 }
946	71	1,017	101	8	109	97.22	7.23	104.45	1886 } Coorg.
849	106	955	98	5	103	86.24	3.68	89.92	1887 }
2,794	196	2,990	1,104	39	1,143	1,044.24	44.20	1,088.44	1886 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
2,785	179	2,964	1,018	35	1,053	909.03	27.50	936.53	1887 }
344,043	19,310	363,353	73,983	2,754	76,737	73,081.54	2,897.24	75,978.78	1886 } GRAND TOTAL.
353,305	19,514	372,819	73,381	2,541	75,922	68,636.00	2,243.76	70,879.76	1887 }

(c) One subordinate Jail abolished in 1886 and one in 1887.

(f) Includes one Public Works Jail.

(g) Includes two Public Works Jails.

No.

STATEMENT SHEWING the RELIGION, AGE and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS

1		2																3											
		RELIGION.																AGE.											
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C									
		CHRISTIANS.																											
NAME OF PROV- INCE.		Euro- peans.		Eura- sians.		Natives.		Muhamma- dans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.									
		a		b		c																							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Madras	1886	...	85	...	38	2,588	75	1,999	134	17,406	2,044	...	...	...	...	436	124	16,385	1,678	3,046	419				
	1887	...	57	3	38	4,606	65	1,860	169	17,049	2,013	...	...	...	...	473	116	15,775	1,591	3,172	466				
Bombay	1886	...	120	...	16	2,186	16	5,103	158	8,038	714	38	3	47	...	190	35	11,929	708	1,364	144								
	1887	...	138	1	21	1,181	17	4,993	155	7,464	669	33	4	53	...	176	25	11,387	700	1,194	118								
Bengal	1886	...	392	6	114	3	52	12	11,328	428	16,529	865	189	12	680	65	228	45	21,831	906	6,387	338							
	1887	...	200	2	94	8	66	12	11,185	368	16,344	890	147	21	626	39	263	33	21,192	870	6,360	335							
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886	...	21	1	23	1	27	7	5,030	336	28,751	2,151	13	3	469	68	27,493	1,860	5,352	517							
	1887	...	20	1	17	...	40	2	5,523	276	31,786	2,312	...	1	262	81	29,755	1,964	6,553	501							
Punjab	1886	...	14	...	4	...	7	1	12,013	383	4,793	156	9	...	1,224	70	173	12	15,438	520	2,171	72							
	1887	...	11	...	18	1	11	...	14,953	466	6,429	250	17	...	132	2	266	11	18,358	556	2,606	123							
Central Provinces	1886	...	5	...	4	...	18	...	662	68	4,650	559	16	1	1,859	260	197	53	6,076	694	889	137							
	1887	...	7	...	4	...	15	1	620	67	5,311	693	27	1	2,021	235	220	51	6,720	808	987	139							
Lower Burma.	1886	...	254	...	11	...	44	10	522	17	384	4	12,194	383	21	...	118	9	10,596	331	2,500	70							
	1887	...	443	2	26	3	62	4	498	23	463	17	10,302	383	12	...	85	10	9,860	346	1,723	73							
Assam	1886	...	1	...	1	...	5	4	1,128	14	1,920	136	1	1	371	21	16	3	2,951	162	432	10							
	1887	9	...	1,138	25	2,065	172	335	18	7	4	2,982	187	509	22							
Coorg	1886	...	...	...	...	13	1	50	1	186	10	...	...	25	3	5	...	246	15	22	...		
	1887	...	...	...	...	17	1	38	1	164	17	...	...	31	1	6	...	229	20	13	...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886	...	...	...	...	1	...	279	12	1,341	111	3	1	3	...	25	1	1,370	106	263	15				
	1887	...	...	...	...	2	...	252	14	1,397	113	2	...	...	...	18	10	1,371	101	164	16	
GRAND TOTAL	1886	...	892	7	211	8,935	126	38,114	1,551	83,998	6,750	12,463	404	4,230	419	1,837	350	114,315	7,040	22,366	1,722								
	1887	...	876	9	212	17,469	102	41,000	1,504	83,382	7,075	10,528	410	3,210	295	1,776	341	117,629	7,143	23,281	1,784								

2.

ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887.

		4											5			6	
		PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS.															
D		MALES.							FEMALES.				TOTAL.			NAME OF PROV- INCE.	
M.	F.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K					
Above 60.		Persons employed under Gov- ernment or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or perform- ing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechan- ical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.		
249	34	418	924	1,158	8,084	1,469	836	7,277	1,181	199	751	124	20,116	2,255	22,371	1886	} Madras.
190	21	385	742	747	7,882	1,396	766	7,098	1,136	220	721	117	19,610	2,194	21,804	1887	
59	6	700	140	1,556	6,964	1,143	1,218	1,821	565	34	205	89	13,542	893	14,435	1886	} Bombay.
66	4	541	121	1,380	6,917	1,166	1,376	1,822	494	30	220	103	12,823	847	13,670	1887	
838	42	1,125	989	2,714	17,422	1,118	742	5,174	582	34	593	182	29,284	1,391	30,675	1886	} Bengal.
847	42	1,191	753	2,509	17,188	953	632	5,436	543	25	576	136	28,662	1,280	29,942	1887	
551	54	726	2,538	2,523	20,980	535	333	6,230	1,519	72	785	123	33,865	2,499	36,364	1886	} North-Western Prov- inces and Ondh.
816	46	748	3,111	2,270	23,158	958	274	6,867	1,690	89	711	93	37,396	2,592	39,978	1887	
282	6	448	324	2,480	10,295	455	729	3,333	462	31	88	29	18,064	610	18,674	1886	} Punjab.
341	18	444	152	2,451	12,456	476	1,014	4,578	520	28	124	36	21,571	768	22,279	1887	
52	4	226	81	701	3,859	385	646	1,316	631	41	189	27	7,214	888	8,102	1886	} Central Provinces.
78	8	213	...	712	4,179	411	946	1,544	727	56	201	13	8,005	997	9,002	1887	
216	4	327	173	360	6,540	2,709	113	3,208	257	42	42	73	13,430	414	13,844	1886	} Lower Bur- ma.
132	3	600	170	346	5,522	1,878	238	3,046	286	25	53	68	11,800	432	12,232	1887	
28	1	157	58	820	2,217	203	72	400	136	10	30	6	3,427	176	3,603	1886	} Assam.
49	2	140	45	429	2,144	315	100	374	158	9	44	4	3,547	215	3,762	1887	
1	...	14	9	...	64	17	...	170	13	...	2	...	274	15	289	1886	} Coorg.
2	...	5	9	...	72	14	...	150	16	1	2	1	250	20	270	1887	
29	2	68	20	78	342	71	11	1,037	86	1	29	8	1,627	124	1,751	1886	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
10	...	63	24	58	277	59	13	1,069	97	5	23	2	1,563	127	1,690	1887	
2,305	153	4,209	5,256	11,890	76,717	8,105	4,700	29,966	5,426	464	2,714	661	140,843	9,265	150,108	1886	} GRAND TOTAL.
2,531	144	4,330	5,127	10,902	79,795	7,620	5,359	32,084	5,676	488	2,675	573	145,217	9,412	154,629	1887	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of
DECEMBER of those YEARS according to the NATURE

1		2											
NAME OF PROVINCE.		NUMBER ACCORDING TO											
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
		Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	Admission	1886	10,940	1,762	4,388	299	2,634	118	985	31	564	19	352
	...	1887	10,523	1,716	4,482	303	2,502	119	934	20	521	15	367
	Remaining on the 31st	1886	428	38	726	45	898	47	633	20	851	30	1,445
	December.	1887	341	21	674	48	932	35	659	18	674	13	1,233
Bombay	Admission	1886	4,954	504	3,024	186	2,392	131	1,650	32	773	16	437
	...	1887	4,723	451	2,724	184	2,343	116	1,564	47	778	17	410
	Remaining on the 31st	1886	208	12	497	21	871	48	931	23	1,068	23	1,130
	December.	1887	235	23	480	21	886	40	963	36	978	14	1,021
Bengal	Admission	1886	12,013	745	6,653	318	4,437	164	3,050	82	1,780	51	931
	...	1887	11,134	650	6,618	284	4,465	186	3,152	78	1,894	45	970
	Remaining on the 31st	1886	524	18	1,093	47	4,634	77	2,174	64	2,566	70	2,069
	December.	1887	438	17	1,052	59	1,724	79	2,029	64	2,185	37	2,285
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Admission	1886	11,676	1,339	6,642	536	5,953	322	4,721	137	2,913	96	1,246
	...	1887	12,942	1,252	7,184	600	6,522	341	5,211	176	3,332	123	1,392
	Remaining on the 31st	1886	583	49	1,215	94	2,341	153	3,526	124	4,075	117	3,660
	December.	1887	539	37	1,317	123	2,589	141	3,853	133	4,026	98	3,202
Punjab	Admission	1886	4,116	196	3,401	141	3,947	145	3,412	69	1,813	23	916
	...	1887	4,896	243	3,553	145	4,579	140	3,939	82	2,789	49	1,331
	Remaining on the 31st	1886	360	12	567	26	1,568	51	2,087	41	2,563	32	1,746
	December.	1887	311	6	853	28	1,737	41	2,272	51	2,812	35	1,659
Central Provinces.	Admission	1886	2,182	434	1,991	242	1,579	116	684	46	422	24	235
	...	1887	2,207	452	2,330	318	1,948	128	684	57	447	24	248
	Remaining on the 31st	1886	201	39	453	54	509	44	528	33	529	25	526
	December.	1887	155	30	446	51	760	51	612	46	537	23	557
Lower Burma	Admission	1886	2,637	273	1,780	76	2,833	33	1,534	15	1,119	9	1,008
	...	1887	2,499	247	1,683	89	2,525	64	1,754	15	1,149	8	861
	Remaining on the 31st	1886	304	17	393	16	1,000	15	943	9	1,000	6	1,503
	December.	1887	194	13	329	18	783	28	1,131	14	1,666	8	1,870
Assam	Admission	1886	1,658	125	725	30	495	8	246	6	245	4	109
	...	1887	1,673	163	863	30	419	13	278	3	199	2	67
	Remaining on the 31st	1886	93	4	155	5	184	5	192	4	287	4	249
	December.	1887	96	6	122	6	161	4	206	2	258	4	244
Coorg	Admission	1886	112	2	91	8	43	1	16	3	5	1	3
	...	1887	113	12	60	5	40	1	17	1	11	...	3
	Remaining on the 31st	1886	2	...	17	...	14	1	11	3	5	1	23
	December.	1887	8	1	11	1	20	1	12	1	9	...	14
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admission	1886	576	63	326	30	365	20	131	...	122	1	86
	...	1887	583	63	342	21	310	17	148	2	98	2	45
	Remaining on the 31st	1886	18	4	69	7	187	5	120	4	228	2	228
	December.	1887	76	8	108	8	145	3	119	...	184	1	177
GRAND TOTAL	Admission	1886	51,864	5,448	28,971	1,866	24,591	1,058	16,425	425	8,756	244	5,323
	...	1887	51,293	5,269	29,839	1,979	25,453	1,125	17,681	481	11,209	285	5,094
	Remaining on the 31st	1886	2,624	193	5,125	305	12,296	446	11,195	325	13,802	310	13,179
	December.	1887	2,393	162	5,392	363	9,737	423	11,886	365	13,329	233	12,262

3.

BRITISH INDIA DURING the YEARS 1886 and 1887, and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st and LENGTH of SENTENCE.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.													NAME OF PROVINCE.		
G		H		I				J		TOTAL.					
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION BEYOND SEAS.				Sentenced to death.							
				A		B									
				For life.		For a time									
				M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.			F.	M.	F.	Total.
145	4	5	...	86	8	18	...	49	6	20,116	2,255	22,371	1886	} Madras.	
137	3	2	...	81	9	6	...	55	2	19,610	2,194	21,804	1887		
1,098	34	137	1	520	24	240	4	14	1	6,996	291	7,287	1886		} Remaining on the 31st
980	26	105	1	469	15	202	2	11	...	6,280	204	6,484	1887		
81	1	10	...	124	11	57	2	40	...	13,542	896	14,438	1886	} Bombay.	
58	1	9	...	92	13	98	2	24	3	12,822	847	13,669	1887		
461	25	101	2	351	26	384	20	1	...	5,992	250	6,242	1886		} Remaining on the 31st
320	13	81	...	381	23	286	24	3	...	5,634	225	5,859	1887		
212	3	9	...	86	6	76	...	37	3	29,284	1,791	30,075	1886	} Bengal.	
246	4	2	...	87	8	54	...	40	4	28,662	1,280	29,942	1887		
1,653	29	141	...	459	14	158	3	10	...	13,081	384	13,465	1886		} Remaining on the 31st
1,366	17	112	...	323	9	103	...	6	3	11,623	327	11,950	1887		
347	6	6	...	182	24	105	4	74	5	33,365	2,499	35,864	1886	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
432	16	6	...	171	25	108	2	86	...	37,986	2,592	39,578	1887		
1,794	73	157	16	667	76	334	27	9	2	18,361	853	19,214	1886		} Remaining on the 31st
1,983	71	176	12	660	73	347	14	18	...	18,740	818	19,558	1887		
184	5	14	...	123	9	32	...	106	4	18,064	610	18,674	1886	} Punjab.	
327	6	20	...	189	14	41	2	116	8	21,571	708	22,279	1887		
956	32	88	...	304	42	147	10	44	3	10,460	291	10,751	1886		} Remaining on the 31st
993	33	93	...	293	21	141	8	38	4	11,202	272	11,474	1887		
54	4	4	...	37	9	5	...	21	...	7,214	888	8,102	1886	} Central Provinces.	
62	5	6	...	32	6	20	...	21	1	8,005	997	8,902	1887		
368	19	52	1	136	10	97	2	5	...	3,494	261	3,755	1886		} Remaining on the 31st
296	23	50	1	214	9	105	2	3	...	3,735	260	3,995	1887		
746	...	98	...	912	...	658	1	105	...	13,430	414	13,844	1886	} Lower Burma.	
359	...	28	...	305	...	581	...	56	...	11,800	432	12,232	1887		
799	3	35	...	288	...	333	...	21	...	7,279	69	7,348	1886		} Remaining on the 31st
673	2	56	...	340	3	645	...	9	...	7,696	95	7,791	1887		
15	5	...	9	...	7	...	3,427	176	3,603	1886	} Assam.	
19	1	1	...	15	1	11	...	2	...	3,547	215	3,762	1887		
129	1	5	...	10	1	11	3	1,315	32	1,347	1886		} Remaining on the 31st
132	3	5	...	9	1	9	...	1	...	1,243	33	1,276	1887		
2	2	...	274	15	289	1886	} Coorg.	
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	250	20	270	1887
14	86	5	91	1886		} Remaining on the 31st
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	4	88	1887
11	1	1	...	5	4	4	...	1,627	124	1,751	1886	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
25	...	...	...	7	1	1	...	4	...	1,563	127	1,690	1887
152	3	17	...	35	6	1	...	3	...	1,058	39	1,097	1886		} Remaining on the 31st
114	2	18	...	21	3	1	...	...	...	963	30	993	1887
1,797	24	147	...	1,590	71	960	7	442	18	140,843	9,265	150,108	1886	} GRAND TOTAL.	
1,666	36	74	...	982	89	920	6	406	19	145,217	9,412	154,629	1887		
7,424	218	733	20	2,770	199	1,765	69	109	6	68,117	2,475	70,592	1886		} Remaining on the 31st
6,867	190	696	14	2,710	158	1,839	50	89	7	67,200	2,268	69,468	1887		

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS of BRITISH

1		2			3								
		NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.								
					A		B		C		D		
					Once.		Twice.		More than Twice.		Total.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1886	20,116	2,255	22,371	1,446	78	426	23	390	12	2,262	113	2,375
	1887	19,610	2,194	21,804	1,305	100	433	32	404	7	2,142	139	2,281
Bombay	1886	13,542	893	14,435	1,180	29	361	14	416	50	1,957	93	2,050
	1887	12,823	847	13,670	1,149	61	342	12	399	44	1,890	117	2,007
Bengal	1886	29,294	1,391	30,675	2,626	62	568	13	303	17	3,497	92	3,589
	1887	28,662	1,280	29,942	2,511	67	551	15	313	15	3,375	97	3,472
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886	33,865	2,499	36,364	2,295	95	799	22	640	24	3,734	141	3,875
	1887	37,386	2,529	39,978	2,609	102	958	29	707	35	4,274	166	4,440
Punjab	1886	18,064	610	18,674	1,546	21	486	4	313	...	2,345	25	2,370
	1887	21,571	708	22,279	1,884	21	605	15	558	16	3,047	52	3,099
Central Provinces	1886	7,214	888	8,102	568	47	165	8	123	11	856	66	922
	1887	8,005	997	9,002	667	61	199	20	173	10	1,039	91	1,130
Lower Burma	1886	13,430	414	13,844	1,181	9	370	3	181	1	1,732	13	1,745
	1887	11,800	432	12,232	1,438	11	436	4	256	...	2,130	15	2,145
Assam	1886	3,427	176	3,603	283	2	52	2	22	...	357	4	361
	1887	3,547	215	3,762	297	11	61	1	22	...	380	12	392
Coorg	1886	274	15	289	12	...	4	...	...	...	16	...	16
	1887	250	20	270	15	...	1	...	1	...	17	...	17
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886	1,627	124	1,751	175	6	50	5	54	...	279	11	290
	1887	1,563	127	1,690	172	4	44	9	52	2	268	15	283
GRAND TOTAL	1886	140,843	9,265	150,108	11,312	349	3,281	94	2,442	115	17,035	558	17,593
	1887	145,217	9,412	154,629	12,047	438	3,630	137	2,885	129	18,562	704	19,266

4.

INDIA during the Years 1886 and 1887 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

4			5						NAME OF PROVINCE.	
RATIO PER CENT. OF COLUMN 3 D TO COLUMN 2.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 399 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).							
			A			B				
			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
11.24	5.01	1.61	436	124	560	57	2	59	1886	} Madras.
10.92	6.33	10.46	473	116	589	60	4	64	1887	
14.45	10.4	14.20	190	35	225	9	...	9	1886	} Bombay.
14.73	13.81	14.68	176	25	201	9	3	12	1887	
11.94	6.61	11.69	228	45	273	17	1	18	1886	} Bengal.
11.77	7.58	11.59	263	33	296	20	1	21	1887	
11.02	5.64	10.65	353	54	407	72	2	74	1886	} North-Western Provinces & Oudh.
11.43	6.40	11.10	239	57	296	57	1	58	1887	
12.98	4.09	12.69	173	12	185	15	...	15	1886	} Punjab.
14.12	7.34	13.90	266	11	277	28	2	30	1887	
11.86	7.43	11.37	197	53	250	27	1	28	1886	} Central Provinces.
12.97	9.12	12.55	220	51	271	33	1	34	1887	
12.89	3.14	12.60	118	9	127	5	...	5	1886	} Lower Burma.
18.05	3.47	17.53	85	10	95	6	1	7	1887	
10.41	2.27	10.01	16	2	18	1886	} Assam.
10.71	5.58	10.42	7	4	11	...	...	...	1887
5.83	...	5.53	5	...	5	1886	} Coorg.
6.80	...	6.29	6	...	6	...	...	...	1887
17.14	8.87	16.56	25	1	26	1886	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
17.14	11.81	16.74	18	10	28	2	2	4	1887	
12.09	6.02	11.72	1,741	335	2,076	202	6	208	1886	} GRAND TOTAL.
12.78	7.47	12.45	1,753	317	2,070	215	15	230	1887	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of the CONVICTS in the JAILS

1	2	3	4	5	6								
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	A	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED							
					On unremunerative labour.	ON PRISON DUTIES.							
						B	C	D	E	F			
						Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing article for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison-clothing, &c.	Jail Repairs.			
Madras	1886	173	6,730	191	170	321	663	977	586	1,062	314
			1887	183	5,941	153	130	263	548	797	557	824	200
Bombay	1886	69	6,449	166	257	317	256	544	329	646	245
			1887	53	5,452	134	209	271	204	482	338	573	180
Bengal	1886	142	13,339	643	1,077	558	913	1,507	757	634	267
			1887	127	10,698	528	796	434	592	1,132	678	486	105
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1886	294	18,119	512	947	5	612	1,980	1,188	2,385	1,584
			1887	257	17,547	476	869	12	500	2,064	1,189	2,485	1,550
Punjab	1886	140	9,829	266	217	...	228	926	400	1,298	377
			1887	135	10,256	285	240	...	241	1,041	486	1,513	459
Central Provinces	1886	25	3,384	136	80	50	143	294	114	215	201
			1887	29	3,435	111	104	41	142	305	120	423	200
Lower Burma	1886	99	5,793	315	114	337	493	404	196	351	47
			1887	73	5,491	372	178	248	486	424	178	334	58
Assam	1886	6	1,206	73	43	393	61	114	72	56	17
			1887	7	1,177	70	50	...	49	109	74	69	31
Coorg	1886	2	67	5	...	...	7	11	3	5	10
			1887	0.69	58	4	...	...	5	11	2	4	3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1886	19	894	12	20	4	57	97	88	143	21
			1887	16	765	14	15	2	54	84	88	89	14
GRAND TOTAL	1886	969	65,810	2,319	2,925	1,985	3,433	6,854	3,733	6,795	3,083
			1887	830.69	60,820	2,147	2,591	1,271	2,821	6,449	3,710	6,800	2,800

5.

and *SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887.*

ON WORKING DAYS.						7	8			Name of Province.	
ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K	L	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS				
Additions and alterations.		New Jails.		Manufactures.	Public Works.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (G K).		
G	H	I	J								
Under Superintend-ent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintend-ent.	Under Public Works Department.								
190	4	190	64	1,890	20	88	9.84	14.51	28.08	1886	} Madras.
451	21	9	51	1,802	14	118	9.23	13.41	30.34	1887	
164	11	...	14	2,025	1,077	398	4.0	8.4	31.4	1886	} Bombay.
41	5	...	5	2,041	875	94	3.7	8.8	37.4	1887	
799	162	25	26	5,972	...	0.05	6.84	1.30	44.76	1886	} Bengal.
707	297	8	7	4,925	...	3	5.53	10.58	46.03	1887	
1,851	22	1,893	22	5,037	10	72	3.38	10.92	27.80	1886	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,403	97	1,202	...	5,583	75	41	2.85	11.76	31.81	1887	
...	59	4,764	1,336	43	2	9	48	1886	} Punjab.
16	63	...	...	5,219	855	6	2	10	51	1887
129	18	2,003	1	...	4.23	8.68	59.17	1886	} Central Provinces.
123	18	...	...	1,845	0.22	2	4.15	8.89	53.70	1887
37	60	...	23	3,657	8	180	8.51	6.97	63.13	1886	} Lower Burma.
173	160	...	34	3,179	14	203	8.85	7.72	57.89	1887	
15	0.45	0.78	0.46	130	...	229	5.04	9.49	10.79	1886	} Assam.
28	0.93	0.02	...	128	354	214	4.19	9.25	10.84	1887	
...	28	...	10	10.28	16.41	42.87	1886	} Coorg.
...	2	...	...	26	...	...	8.02	18.43	45.86	1887
5	48	...	1	397	0.63	0.36	6.3	10.8	44.4	1886	} Hyderabad Districts. Assigned
19	19	...	...	368	...	...	7.0	10.9	48.0	1887
3,190	384.45	2,108.78	149.46	25,903	2,452.63	1,020.41	5.21	10.42	39.36	1886	} GRAND TOTAL.
2,961	682.93	1,219.02	97	25,116	2,187.22	681	4.63	10.62	41.29	1887	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISHMENTS
YEARS

1		2			3			4														
NAME OF PROVINCE.		Average daily number of convicts.			Criminal offences.			BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.												Total offences.		
								Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work.			Other offences against prison discipline.								
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Madras	1886	6,912'93	305'77	7,218'70	10	...	10	1,024	6	1,030	881	6	887	2,042	63	2,105	3,957	75	4,032			
	1887	6,146'82	233'13	6,379'95	4	...	4	782	2	784	1,220	30	1,250	1,937	62	1,999	3,943	94	4,037			
Bombay	1886	6,245	287	6,532	20	...	20	579	1	580	2,010	27	2,037	1,057	88	1,145	3,066	116	3,782			
	1887	5,320	196	5,516	24	...	24	608	9	617	1,653	39	1,692	777	48	825	2,962	96	3,058			
Bengal	1886	13,080'36	424'12	13,504'48	51	2	53	3,143	21	3,164	21,384	415	21,799	15,039	457	15,496	39,617	895	40,512			
	1887	10,646'26	262'03	10,908'29	46	...	46	3,321	13	3,334	19,031	262	19,293	12,876	275	13,151	35,274	550	35,824			
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886	17,692'00	923'50	18,615'50	38	...	38	846	10	856	2,695	82	2,777	2,662	96	2,758	6,241	188	6,429			
	1887	17,281'75	679'25	17,961'00	40	...	40	693	5	698	2,738	82	2,820	2,547	80	2,627	6,018	167	6,185			
Panjab	1886	9,680	297	9,977	37	...	37	1,818	10	1,828	11,246	1,370	12,616	1,930	41	1,971	14,731	1,421	16,152			
	1887	10,148	238	10,386	62	1	63	1,557	1	1,558	11,385	381	11,766	1,783	39	1,822	14,787	432	15,209			
Central Inces.	1886	3,211'91	243'62	3,455'53	55	6	41	412	6	418	1,939	60	1,999	1,018	93	1,111	3,404	165	3,569			
	1887	3,299'56	231'89	3,531'45	26	1	27	274	7	281	2,156	67	2,223	963	73	1,036	3,419	148	3,567			
Lower Burma	1886	7,354	66	7,420	9	...	9	1,764	3	1,767	3,111	3	3,114	3,126	3	3,429	6,310	9	6,319			
	1887	7,266	73	7,339	13	...	13	1,945	10	1,955	2,603	1	2,604	3,748	11	3,759	6,300	22	6,331			
Assam	1886	1,189'51	37'27	1,226'78	32	...	32	118	2	120	402	12	414	235	3	238	787	17	804			
	1887	1,171'84	39'14	1,201'98	59	...	59	151	...	151	1,051	10	1,061	290	...	290	1,551	10	1,561			
Coorg	1886	81'50	5'96	87'46	...	...	...	18	...	18	8	...	8	21	...	21	47	...	47
	1887	72'62	2'09	74'71	...	...	...	24	1	25	16	...	16	18	...	18	58	1	59
Hyderabad and signed Districts	1886	1,005'59	43'05	1,047'94	5	...	5	68	1	69	177	1	178	190	6	196	430	8	438			
	1887	865'48	25'29	890'77	3	...	3	82	...	82	255	...	255	227	...	227	567	...	567			
Grand Total	1886	66,453'10	2,632'29	69,085'39	237	8	245	9,480	60	9,540	43,853	1,976	45,829	27,620	850	28,470	81,190	2,894	84,084			
	1887	62,218'33	1,970'82	64,189'15	277	2	279	9,337	48	9,385	42,108	872	42,980	25,166	588	25,754	76,888	1,510	78,398			

6.

INFLECTED on THEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the 1886 and 1887.

5															6	7	8			
PUNISHMENTS INFLECTED															Ratio per cent. of column 5 C to column 2.	Ratio of column 5d to the total number of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	NAME OF PROVINCE.			
A			B—BY JAIL OFFICERS.										C							
By criminal courts.			a			b			c			d	e					Total punishments.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Corporal punishment.	M.	F.					Total.	
10	...	10	494	23	517	1,933	43	1,976	109	1,321	9	1,330	4,432	55.85	5.03	1886	Madras.
4	...	4	362	10	572	1,873	63	1,936	...	...	...	133	1,371	21	1,392	4,037	63.28	3.40	1887
20	...	20	13	4	17	51	...	51	915	16	931	101	2,566	96	2,662	3,782	57.9	2.8	1886	Bombay.
23	...	23	40	1	41	47	1	48	684	15	699	71	2,098	77	2,175	3,057	55.4	2.5	1887	
42	2	44	2,445	59	2,504	857	158	1,015	466	33	499	306	35,403	643	36,046	40,504	209.93	1.01	1886	Bengal.
44	...	44	1,555	44	1,599	501	68	569	248	3	251	206	32,660	435	33,095	35,824	328.41	0.76	1887	
38	...	38	369	18	387	1,210	70	1,280	1,092	68	2,060	834	1,798	32	1,830	6,420	34.53	15.53	1886	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
40	...	40	431	19	450	1,246	70	1,316	2,081	61	2,142	629	1,591	17	1,608	6,185	34.43	11.75	1887	
58	...	58	1,275	49	1,324	619	7	626	1,028	40	1,068	549	11,196	1,325	12,521	16,146	162	4	1886	Punjab.
77	1	78	1,389	102	1,491	1,190	154	1,344	1,070	17	1,087	438	10,617	148	10,765	15,203	146	3	1887	
35	6	41	146	27	173	857	64	921	493	43	536	373	1,500	25	1,525	3,569	103.28	12.45	1886	Central Provinces.
26	1	27	136	24	160	453	53	506	426	26	452	359	2,019	44	2,063	3,567	161.01	11.83	1887	
16	...	16	914	...	914	1,232	3	1,235	809	4	813	429	4,910	2	4,912	8,319	112.12	5.44	1886	Lower Burma.
25	...	25	751	1	752	1,027	15	1,042	1,127	1	1,128	405	4,971	5	4,976	8,331	113.62	5.12	1887	
32	...	32	13	1	14	14	3	17	10	...	10	183	535	13	548	804	65.54	30.30	1886	Assam.
50	...	50	32	2	34	94	...	94	8	...	8	106	1,252	8	1,260	1,562	129.12	7.39	1887	
...	7	...	7	8	...	8	3	...	3	9	20	...	20	47	51.36	23.63	1886	Coorg.
...	...	...	8	...	8	13	1	14	5	...	5	3	29	...	29	59	79.50	5.45	1887
4	...	4	29	...	29	27	...	27	131	3	134	21	218	5	223	438	41.79	5.18	1886	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
3	...	3	53	...	53	5	...	5	105	...	105	20	381	...	381	567	63.6	3.67	1887	
255	8	263	5,705	181	5,886	6,898	348	7,156	5,847	207	6,054	3,094	50,467	2,150	61,617	81,070	121.09	4.57	1886	GRAND TOTAL.
192	2	204	4,957	203	5,160	6,449	425	6,874	5,754	123	5,877	2,430	50,692	755	57,447	78,382	121.92	3.27	1887	

No.

*STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING
during the YEARS 1886 and 1887 (excluding cost of BUILDING NEW*

1	2				3		4		5	
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENTS.		POLICE GUARD.	
					A	B	A	B	A	B
					Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.						
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Madras	1886 7,218.70	777.53	217.78	8,214.03	3,26,399	40 13 3	2,43,547	29 10 4	87,508	10 10 5
	1887 6,379.95	798.47	201.05	7,379.47	2,83,914	39 8 9	2,85,381	38 10 9	(d)11,431	1 8 9
Bombay	1886 6,532	612	...	7,144	1,83,942	25 11 11	2,08,315	29 2 6	50,600	7 1 4
	1887 5,516	576	...	6,092	1,53,107	25 2 1	1,92,359	31 9 3	42,731	7 0 2
Bengal	1886 13,504.48	1,074.74	226.47	14,805.69	3,34,687	22 14 8	4,67,459	31 9 2	*	*
	1887 10,908.29	1,138.57	203.33	12,250.19	2,44,730	20 5 0	4,60,884	37 11 3	*	*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886 18,615.50	1,423.75	215.39	20,254.64	(a)3,03,672	15 2 5	3,73,002	18 6 7	1,22,439	6 0 8
	1887 17,961.00	1,532.00	219.60	19,712.60	(a)3,50,952	18 0 0	3,63,297	18 6 10	1,26,342	6 6 6
Punjab	1886 9,977	981	115	11,073	(a)2,27,981	20 12 10	(b)2,58,041	23 4 10	(b)79,805	7 3 4
	1887 10,436	1,066	124	11,626	(a)2,90,940	25 4 8	(b)2,56,207	22 0 7	(b)76,323	6 9 0
Central Provinces...	1886 3,455.53	154.44	41.05	3,651.02	88,862	24 9 10	71,528	19 9 6	17,646	4 13 3
	1887 3,531.45	163.82	44.60	3,739.87	97,213	26 4 11	78,462	20 15 8	13,592	3 10 1
Lower Burma	1886 7,420	813	58	8,291	2,30,186	27 15 4	1,65,474	19 15 4	...	...
	1887 7,339	343	34	7,716	2,16,486	28 2 10	1,68,582	21 13 7	...	...
Assam	1886 1,287.02	108.45	17.07	1,412.54	52,252	37 7 1	24,133	17 1 4	29,051	20 9 0
	1887 1,276.44	122.34	12.77	1,411.55	45,021	32 2 11	23,044	16 5 2	26,855	19 0 4
Coorg	1886 87.46	14.35	2.64	104.45	4,200	41 4 0	2,395	22 14 9	1,772	16 15 5
	1887 74.71	12.77	2.44	89.92	3,445	39 6 1	2,405	26 11 9	1,744	19 6 3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886 1,046.86	34.86	5.03	1,086.75	26,539	24 8 6	22,175	20 6 5	7,101	6 8 6
	1887 890.56	39.55	6.06	936.17	24,890	26 12 2	24,256	25 14 6	7,064	7 8 8
GRAND TOTAL	1886 69,144.55	5,994.14	898.43	76,037.12	17,78,720	23 10 9	18,36,069	24 2 4	3,95,922	5 3 3
	1887 64,313.40	5,792.52	847.85	70,953.77	17,10,698	24 6 5	18,54,877	26 2 3	3,06,082	4 6 5

* The Jails in Bengal are guarded by warder-guards.

† These figures will not agree with the daily average number shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1 as the average number of prisoners in the Disang Mukh.

(a) Including the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups.

(b) Excluding the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups which is not shown separately in the Provincial Report.

(c) Including the cost of under trial prisoners in lock-ups.

(d) For Central and District Jails only. The cost of sub-jails is not shown in the report.

7

the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA
(JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS or REPAIRS).

6			7		8		9	10	NAME OF PROVINCE.
HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	
A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total costs	Cost per head of average strength.			
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
18,663	2 4 4	93 5 0	25,414	3 2 10	47,336	5 12 2	7,48,867	91 2 8	1886 } Madras.
14,031	1 14 5	84 15 4	9,812	1 5 10	69,084	9 5 9	6,73,653	91 4 7	1887 }
10,670	1 7 0	63 8 2	18,122	2 8 7	44,454	6 3 6	5,16,103	72 3 10	1886 } Bombay.
8,992	1 7 7	65 10 2	10,929	1 12 8	41,900	6 14 0	4,50,018	73 13 11	1887 }
42,899	2 3 6	66 1 1	60,051	4 1 10	1,02,139	6 14 4	10,07,235	68 0 5	1886 } Bengal.
36,008	2 15 0	66 10 6	44,272	3 10 9	96,855	7 14 6	8,82,749	72 0 11	1887 }
19,927	0 15 9	36 3 5	44,147	2 3 2	42,662	2 1 8	9,05,849	44 11 6	1886 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
19,116	0 15 6	37 2 9	40,302	2 1 0	35,368	1 12 8	9,35,407	47 7 3	1887 }
(b) 15,862	1 6 11	57 4 3	(b) 20,010	1 13 2	(b) 40,664	3 10 8	(c) 6,61,119	59 11 3	1886 } Punjab.
(b) 17,978	1 8 9	60 8 6	(b) 26,604	2 5 0	(b) 41,994	3 9 9	(c) 7,20,495	62 11 11	1887 }
5,532	1 8 2	41 1 1	15,418	4 4 4	24,830	6 12 7	2,23,816	61 4 9	1886 } Central Provinces.
4,177	1 1 10	37 7 4	20,321	5 7 11	20,993	5 9 9	2,34,758	62 12 4	1887 }
22,346	2 11 1	65 8 6	18,982	2 4 0	60,490	7 4 9	4,97,478	60 0 0	1886 } Lower Burma.
27,839	3 11 9	73 4 2	18,774	2 7 1	60,152	7 12 8	4,91,833	63 11 10	1887 }
3,189	2 4 1	44 8 6	7,570	5 6 9	8,297	5 13 11	1,24,492	88 2 1	1886 } Assam.
3,181	2 4 0	34 4 0	5,733	4 1 6	9,587	6 12 8	1,13,421	90 5 7	1887 }
28	0 4 3	5 2 2	512	5 0 5	869	8 5 1	9,776	93 9 6	1886 } Coorg.
35	0 6 2	8 2 2	360	4 10 10	950	10 9 0	8,939	99 6 7	1887 }
1,011	0 14 10	79 10 8	4,477	4 2 2	3,840	3 8 6	65,143	59 15 1	1886 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
848	0 14 5	59 14 10	2,164	2 5 2	5,283	5 10 3	64,505	68 14 5	1887 }
1,40,127	1 13 5	60 1 11	2,14,703	2 13 2	3,75,581	4 15 3	47,59,878	62 9 7	1886 } GRAND TOTAL.
1,32,235	1 12 4	58 11 11	1,79,271	2 8 5	3,82,166	5 6 2	45,84,778	64 9 10	1887 }

Jail was calculated by the actual number of days it remained open during the year.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS

1				2		3		4	
NAME OF PROVINCE.				Total cost of main- tenance) column 9, Statement 7).		Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 7).		Total cash earnings.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Madras	...	...	{ 1886	7,48,867	0 0	91	2 8	31,861	5 0
			{ 1887	6,73,653	0 0	91	4 7	20,380	12 0
Bombay	...	...	{ 1886	5,16,103	0 0	72	3 10	1,40,930	9 0
			{ 1887	4,50,018	0 0	73	13 11	1,16,584	0 0
Bengal	...	...	{ 1886	10,07,235	0 0	68	0 5	2,53,338	9 0
			{ 1887	8,82,749	0 0	72	0 11	2,99,870	8 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	{ 1886	9,05,849	0 0	44	11 6	2,74,237	0 0
			{ 1887	9,35,407	0 0	47	7 3	1,74,145	10 0
Punjab	...	...	{ 1886	6,61,119	0 0	59	11 3	1,78,989	5 0
			{ 1887	7,29,495	0 0	62	11 11	1,30,549	11 0
Central Provinces	...	...	{ 1886	2,23,816	0 0	61	4 9	56,386	11 0
			{ 1887	2,34,758	0 0	62	12 4	39,770	2 0
Lower Burma	...	...	{ 1886	4,97,478	0 0	60	0 0	1,84,653	4 0
			{ 1887	4,91,833	0 0	63	11 10	2,00,848	11 0
Assam	...	...	{ 1886	1,24,492	0 0	88	2 1	16,103	11 0
			{ 1887	1,13,421	0 0	80	5 7	13,836	14 0
Coorg	...	...	{ 1886	9,776	0 0	93	9 6	3,310	14 0
			{ 1887	8,939	0 0	99	6 7	3,564	11 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	...	...	{ 1886	65,143	0 0	59	15 1	11,395	6 0
			{ 1887	64,505	0 0	68	14 5	12,340	6 0
GRAND TOTAL									
			{ 1886	47,59,878	0 0	62	9 7	11,51,206	10 0
			{ 1887	45,84,778	0 0	64	9 10	10,11,891	5 0

8.

and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887.

5	6	7	NAME OF PROVINCE.
Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3 14 0	7,17,005 11 0	87 4 8	1886 } Madras.
2 12 2	6,53,272 4 0	88 8 5	1887 }
19 11 7	3,75,172 7 0	52 8 3	1886 } Bombay.
19 2 2	3,33,434 0 0	54 11 9	1887 }
17 1 9	7,53,896 7 0	50 14 8	1886 } Bengal.
24 7 8	5,82,878 8 0	47 8 3	1887 }
13 8 7	6,31,612 0 0	31 2 11	1886 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
8 13 4	7,61,261 6 0	38 9 11	1887 }
16 2 7	4,82,129 11 0	43 8 8	1886 } Punjab.
11 3 7	5,98,945 5 0	51 7 4	1887 }
15 7 4	1,67,429 5 0	45 13 5	1886 } Central Provinces.
10 10 1	1,94,987 14 0	52 2 3	1887 }
22 4 4	3,12,824 12 0	37 11 8	1886 } Lower Burma.
26 0 5	2,90,984 5 0	37 11 5	1887 }
11 6 4	1,08,388 5 0	76 11 9	1886 } Assam.
9 12 10	99,584 2 0	70 8 8	1887 }
31 11 2	6,465 2 0	61 14 4	1886 } Coorg.
39 10 3	5,374 5 0	59 12 4	1887 }
10 7 9	53,747 10 0	49 7 4	1886 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
13 2 10	52,164 10 0	55 11 7	1887 }
15 2 3	33,08,671 6 0	47 7 4	1886 } GRAND TOTAL.
14 4 2	35,72,886 11 0	50 5 8	1887 }

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY AMONG the PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the jails, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.	Average daily strength.	Maximum population on any one day.	Number admitted into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.	Deaths from fever.	Deaths from bowel complaint.	Deaths from cholera.
Madras	1886 11,074 1887 10,599	8,214.03 7,379.47	8,636 8,233	5,868 4,534	196.79 165.15	148 170	12 12	34 43	... 3
Bombay	1886 11,917 1887 11,880	7,144 6,092	10,946 10,276	4,082 3,336	167.9 137.5	210 120	23 11	53 33	... 10
Bengal	1886 21,265 1887 21,031	14,805.69 12,250.19	21,100 19,583	20,146 17,410	649.27 540.18	548 401	99 62	200 159	41 21
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886 32,195 1887 32,758	20,254.99 19,712.60	26,352 26,967	14,319 14,246	549.99 515.23	463 545	37 49	135 164	8 52
† Punjab	1886 14,509 1887 14,559	10,748 11,274	13,063 14,953	11,644 13,062	277 297	*307 *502	27 42	85 147	... 68
Central Provinces	1886 5,068 1887 5,102	3,651.02 3,739.87	4,643 5,293	4,249 3,635	134.68 111.50	239 246	17 11	84 81	25 53
Lower Burma	1886 7,547 1887 9,090	8,291 7,716	9,812 9,450	6,494 7,284	341 380	510 453	24 21	167 134	34 109
Assam	1886 2,869 1887 2,979	‡1,576.33 ‡1,640.94	2,843 2,981	2,840 2,750	96.72 87.75	86 46	8 8	25 23	23 1
Coorg	1886 142 1887 136	§104.45 §89.92	116 105	186 134	5.45 4.31	7 5	3 3	2 2	......
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886 1,372 1887 1,372	1,086.75 936.17	1,332 1,291	537 674	12.69 14.16	12 25	5 5	2 4	... 8
GRAND TOTAL	1886 107,958 1887 109,506	75,876.26 70,831.16	98,843 99,132	70,365 67,065	2,431.49 2,252.78	2,530 2,513	255 224	787 790	131 325

* Includes two suicides.

† Excluding the figures for Subsidiary Jails.

‡ These figures do not agree with those in Statement I as the average number of convicts of the temporary jails in Assam has been calculated for the purpose of this Statement by the actual number of days those jails were in existence during the year.

§ Includes the average daily strength of lock-ups.

9.

in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1886 and 1887.

11						
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.						
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	NAME OF PROVINCE.	
Of admission into hospital.	Of daily average number of sick.	Of deaths from cholera.	Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.	Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
714.38	23.95	...	18.01	18.01	1886	} Madras.
614.40	22.37	.40	22.63	23.03	1887	
571.38	23.50	...	29.39	29.39	1886	} Bombay.
547.60	22.57	1.64	18.05	19.69	1887	
1,360.69	43.85	2.77	34.24	37.01	1886	} Bengal.
1,421.20	44.09	1.71	31.02	32.73	1887	
706.93	27.15	0.39	22.46	22.85	1886	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
722.68	26.13	2.63	25.01	27.64	1887	
1,083.36	25.77	...	28.56	28.56	1886	} Punjab.
1,158.59	26.34	6.03	38.49	44.52	1887	
1,163.51	36.88	6.85	58.61	65.46	1886	} Central Provinces.
971.95	29.81	14.17	51.60	65.77	1887	
783.26	41.13	4.10	57.41	61.51	1886	} Lower Burma.
944.01	49.24	14.12	44.58	58.70	1887	
1,801.65	61.35	14.59	39.96	54.55	1886	} Assam.
1,675.86	53.47	.61	27.42	28.03	1887	
1,780.75	52.17	...	67.01	67.01	1886	} Coorg.
1,490.24	47.93	...	55.60	55.60	1887	
494.13	11.67	...	11.04	11.04	1886	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
719.95	15.12	8.54	18.16	26.70	1887	
927.36	32.04	1.73	31.61	33.34	1886	} GRAND TOTAL.
946.83	31.80	4.59	30.89	35.48	1887	

No. 10.
Statement showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of British India during the years 1886 and 1887.

1	2	3	4				5				6		
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number dis- charged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT				NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT				Total.	NAME OF PROVINCE.	
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.			D.
Madras ... { 1886 { 1887 ...	10,783 10,912	1,443 1,982	1,194 1,475	3,021 3,077	1,719 1,313	961 643	6,885 6,508	600 574	1,256 1,219	445 483	144 146	1886 } Madras. 1887 }	
Bombay ... { 1886 { 1887 ...	14,747 13,479	2,132 2,259	1,400 1,423	3,866 3,632	1,931 1,718	1,165 826	8,362 7,599	1,032 956	2,177 1,832	722 577	322 236	1886 } Bombay. 1887 }	
Bengal ... { 1886 { 1887 ...	33,754 33,425	7,117 10,120	4,787 5,178	8,165 7,683	3,830 2,907	2,049 1,166	18,831 16,844	2,544 2,613	3,492 2,890	1,198 756	572 292	1886 } Bengal. 1887 }	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. ... { 1886 { 1887 ...	41,625 46,593	6,792 8,503	5,126 6,128	9,927 11,070	4,435 4,528	2,070 2,304	21,538 24,030	3,880 4,489	6,392 6,665	2,251 2,183	752 723	1886 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1887 }	
Punjab ... { 1886 { 1887 ...	(a) 16,755 (a) 20,338	4,285 5,701	2,668 2,830	4,070 4,679	1,485 1,594	720 981	8,343 9,634	987 1,317	1,889 2,601	844 743	407 362	1886 } Punjab. 1887 }	
Central Prov- inces. ... { 1886 { 1887 ...	(b) 7,574 (b) 8,260	2,156 2,020	690 969	1,825 2,373	843 992	592 432	3,950 4,766	344 416	781 782	221 205	122 71	1886 } Central Provinces. 1887 }	
Lower Burma ... { 1886 { 1887 ...	(c) 12,014 (c) 12,892	1,864 3,107	1,268 1,426	2,713 2,701	1,833 1,540	789 810	6,653 6,486	1,100 845	1,353 1,382	731 674	313 398	1886 } Lower Burma. 1887 }	
Assam ... { 1886 { 1887 ...	2,750 3,236	515 513	503 523	550 599	220 270	94 86	1,367 1,778	294 415	324 342	192 128	53 60	1886 } Assam. 1887 }	
Coorg ... { 1886 { 1887 ...	218 229	56 57	28 27	74 37	5 35	1 7	108 106	28 31	21 30	5 5	... ...	1886 } Coorg. 1887 }
Hyderabad As- signed Districts. ... { 1886 { 1887 ...	(d) 1,943 1,960	234 278	212 216	571 626	362 317	236 192	1,381 1,351	99 85	138 154	62 68	29 24	1886 } Hyderabad Assign- ed Districts. 1887 }	
Grand Total ... { 1886 { 1887 ...	1,42,163 1,51,344	26,394 34,540	17,276 20,045	34,682 36,487	16,712 15,123	8,677 7,447	77,448 79,102	10,908 11,741	17,823 17,897	6,671 5,822	2,719 2,242	1886 } Grand total. 1887 }	

(a) Exclusive of the figures for the Hazara Jail for which details are not given in the report.
(b) Exclusive of 1,863 prisoners for 1886 and 2,024 for 1887, of whom details are not given.
(c) Exclusive of those under trial prisoners who were not weighed.
(d) Exclusive of 9 convicts who died and 2 who were received under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

No. 12.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1880 to 1887.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	Madras.
	1880	25,510	5,625	1,511	5.9	26.8	
	1881	22,067	5,408	768	3.4	14.2	
	1882	20,440	3,985	400	1.9	10.0	
	1883	30,919	3,651	277	.8	7.5	
	1884	27,445	4,614	378	1.4	8.2	
	1885	29,500	4,241	271	.9	6.4	
	1886	32,301	3,947	199	.6	5.0	
	1887	32,779	3,939	133	.4	3.4	
Bombay	Bombay.
	1880	35,478	4,338	1,561	4.3	35.9	
	1881	28,521	2,267	806	2.8	35.6	
	1882	28,160	1,662	320	1.1	19.2	
	1883	24,332	1,485	129	.5	8.7	
	1884	23,138	4,354	73	.3	1.6	
	1885	22,224	2,827	61	.3	2.1	
	1886	21,896	3,646	101	.5	2.8	
	1887	21,039	2,940	71	.3	2.4	
Bengal	Bengal.
	1880	65,842	59,532	4,735	7.2	7.9	
	1881	61,898	47,896	914	1.4	1.9	
	1882	60,019	47,253	416	.7	.9	
	1883	57,176	47,362	349	.6	.7	
	1884	59,202	54,850	345	.6	.6	
	1885	60,140	47,477	347	.6	.7	
	1886	59,387	39,567	396	.7	1.0	
	1887	57,615	35,230	266	.5	.7	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1880	69,376	8,499	4,777	6.8	56.2	
	1881	67,222	6,833	3,422	5.1	50.1	
	1882	63,188	5,265	1,562	2.5	29.7	
	1883	59,722	5,333	964	1.6	18.0	
	1884	56,713	6,158	1,054	1.8	17.1	
	1885	56,132	6,348	1,000	1.8	15.7	
	1886	57,768	6,203	834	1.4	13.4	
	1887	63,172	5,978	629	.9	10.5	
Punjab	Punjab.
	1880	38,273	1,911	899	2.3	47.0	
	1881	36,709	2,058	1,107	3.0	53.8	
	1882	33,455	2,187	697	2.0	31.9	

No. 12—*contd.*

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1880 to 1887.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab— <i>continued</i>	1883	30,473	1,758	432	1.4	24.5	Punjab— <i>continued</i> .
	1884	30,596	1,492	450	1.5	30.2	
	1885	31,057	6,449*	417	1.3	6.4	
	1886	32,530	14,667*	540†	1.7	3.7	
	1887	37,295	14,704*	498	1.2	2.9	
Central Provinces	1880	12,742	5,039	1,371	10.7	27.2	Central Provinces.
	1881	10,471	4,852	953	9.1	19.6	
	1882	11,238	2,843	623	5.5	21.9	
	1883	10,476	2,412	426	4.0	17.6	
	1884	9,360	2,142	354	3.7	16.5	
	1885	9,399	2,289	300	3.2	13.1	
	1886	11,410	3,369	373	3.3	11.1	
	1887	12,863	3,393	359	2.8	10.6	
Lower Burma	1880	12,684	3,978	1,793	14.1	45.0	Lower Burma.
	1881	13,196	3,349	603	4.5	18.0	
	1882	13,550	2,197	456	3.4	20.7	
	1883	16,881	3,883	581	3.4	14.9	
	1884	18,485	8,450	609	3.2	7.2	
	1885	21,263	6,725	488	2.3	7.2	
	1886	24,936	8,294	429	1.7	5.2	
	1887	22,232	8,264	405	1.8	4.8	
Assam	1880	5,546	483	248	4.5	51.3	Assam.
	1881	5,359	352	141	2.6	40.0	
	1882	5,353	521	111	2.1	21.3	
	1883	5,559	736	119	2.1	16.1	
	1884	5,696	1,086	196	3.4	18.0	
	1885	5,479	803	169	3.1	21.0	
	1886	5,675	755	183	3.2	24.2	
	1887	6,066	1,492	106	1.7	1.7	
Coorg	1880	262	44	25	9.5	56.8	Coorg.
	1881	258	37	30	11.6	81.1	
	1882	278	51	29	10.4	56.8	
	1883	288	72	21	7.2	29.1	
	1884	358	48	7	1.9	14.5	
	1885	338	57	8	2.4	14.0	
	1886	357	47	9	2.5	19.1	
	1887	306	58	3	.9	5.2	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."

† Exclusive of 5 under-trial prisoners whipped.

No. 12—concl'd.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1880 to 1887.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	NAME OF PROVINCE.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1880	3,920	267	137	3.5	51.3	
	1881	3,138	398	177	5.6	44.5	
	1882	2,933	543	44	1.5	8.5	
	1883	2,664	307	11	.4	3.5	
	1884	2,581	485	32	1.2	6.5	
	1885	2,904	326	14	.5	4.2	
	1886	2,880	426	21	.7	4.9	
	1887	2,796	564	20	.7	3.5	
	
Grand Total ...	1880	2,71,633	89,716	17,057	6.2	19.0	Grand Total.
	1881	2,48,819	73,450	8,921	3.5	12.1	
	1882	2,39,614	66,507	4,658	1.9	7.0	
	1883	2,38,490	66,999	3,309	1.3	4.9	
	1884	2,33,574	83,679	3,498	1.4	4.1	
	1885	2,38,436	77,542	3,075	1.2	3.9	
	1886	2,49,142	80,921	3,094	1.2	3.8	
	1887	2,56,193	76,582	2,430	1.9	3.1	

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the STATE of the EDUCATION of the CONVICTS IMPRISONED in, and RELEA

1	2	3			4	5
		OF THOSE IN COLUMN 2 THERE WERE			Daily average number of convicts	Daily average number under instruction.
		Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read and write well.		
Madras	1886	*10,408	8,626	1,135	647	6,761.13
	1887	10,217	8,521	1,084	612	5,968.75
Bombay	1886	14,435	12,721	1,173	541	6,532
	1887	13,670	12,140	1,100	430	5,516
Bengal	1886	30,675	26,437	3,200	1,038	13,504.48
	1887	29,942	26,025	2,892	1,025	10,908.29
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1886	36,364	34,526	1,352	486	18,615.50
	1887	39,978	38,146	1,322	510	17,961.0
Punjab	1886	18,674	18,425	141	108	9,977
	1887	22,279	21,997	163	119	10,386
Central Provinces	1886	8,102	7,758	211	133	3,455.53
	1887	9,002	8,576	261	165	3,531.45
Lower Burma	1886	13,844	5,333	6,821	1,690	7,420
	1887	12,232	4,323	6,092	1,817	7,339
Assam	1886	3,603	3,257	289	57	1,226.78
	1887	3,762	3,470	238	54	1,201.98
Coorg	1886	289	220	41	28	87.46
	1887	270	198	43	29	74.71
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1886	1,751	1,605	96	50	1,047.94
	1887	1,690	1,562	79	49	890.77
Grand Total ...	1886	138,145	*118,908	14,459	4,778	68,627.82
	1887	143,042	124,858	13,274	4,810	63,777.95

* Exclusive of 11,963 convicts confined in the Madras Subsidiary

13.

SED from, the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA DURING the YEARS 1886 & 1887.

6 Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.	7 OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6 THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENTERED JAIL.			8 OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6 THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL.			9 NAME OF PROVINCE.
	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	
2,262	1,853	254	155	1,206	764	232	1886 } Madras.
1,874	1,405	301	168	783	866	225	1887 }
43	30	10	3	3	27	13	1886 } Bombay.
89	74	14	1	13	72	4	1887 }
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886 } Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887 }
1,049	769	205	75	290	597	162	1886 } North-Western Pro-
1,028	786	181	61	331	548	149	1887 } vinces and Oudh.
1,249	1,047	157	45	333	664	252	1886 } Punjab.
1,306	1,176	127	3	282	748	276	1887 }
28	27	1	...	27	1	...	1886 } Central Provinces.
4	4	...	...	...	4	...	1887 }
649	212	375	62	67	444	138	1886 } Lower Burma.
586	187	325	74	48	374	164	1887 }
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886 } Assam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1887 }
193	153	27	13	30	120	43	1886 } Coorg.
186	154	21	11	21	118	47	1887 }
76	64	11	1	15	35	26	1886 } Hyderabad Assigned
120	101	16	3	26	48	46	1887 } Districts.
5,549	4,155	1,040	354	2,031	2,652	866	1886 } Grand Total.
5,193	3,887	985	321	1,504	2,778	911	1887 }

Jails, of whom details relating to Education are not shown in the Report.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

WEATHER SUMMARY FOR AUGUST 1888.

Meteorological conditions during August are generally similar in all important respects to those of July. Both branches of the monsoon usually blow steadily throughout the month, and in several districts in India the rainfall of August is larger than that of July. Monsoon storms are also about as numerous in August as in July, but temperature as a rule is lower in the latter month. The principal points of difference between the weathers of the two months are, a general decrease in the force of the monsoon currents all round the coasts, and a slight but noticeable fall in temperature, more particularly towards the end of the month.

During the past month strongly marked monsoon conditions have prevailed throughout India, and the rainfall has been heavy and general. On several occasions during the month rain has been reported from almost all parts of India except the Carnatic and the Indus Valley, and on some occasions the rainfall, around the small cyclonic storms which passed across India during the month, was exceptionally heavy.

On the 1st typical monsoon conditions prevailed over India. Pressure was highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Indus Valley, while a trough of low pressure lay over the Gangetic plain and the northern parts of the Central Provinces. Both branches of the monsoon were blowing fairly strongly, and, except in the extreme North-West, the rainfall was very general. There were, however, no very heavy amounts, the largest being $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at Hazaribagh and 2 inches at Jeypore. After the 1st the trough of low pressure over the Gangetic plain became less strongly marked and the influx of moist monsoon winds into Upper India less strong, so that the rainfall of the Punjab, Rajputana and the west of the North-Western Provinces decreased. These conditions lasted until the morning of the 6th, when a small depression was formed over the north-west angle of the Bay and South-West Bengal, and rain again became general in Upper India. This depression never assumed any importance, but became very diffused as it travelled inland on a westerly course. It was, however, accompanied by much general rain in nearly all parts of India, the principal falls of the 6th and 7th being $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Roorkee, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Delhi, and about 4 inches at Simla and Chakrata. On the 8th and 9th the depression was still present, but the rainfall through general was lighter. On the 10th rain ceased in North-Western India and temperature rose quickly. On the 11th there was general and in places heavy rain over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and Burma, but in North-Western India fair weather and a high temperature continued. Between the 12th and 16th there was very little change, general rain falling except in the North-West, where several stations reported fair and rather hot weather. On the 17th a slight barometric depression was shown over Bengal, to the west of which, *viz.*, at the stations of Hazaribagh, Gya and Benares, the rainfall was very heavy. This depression travelled slowly westward, reaching Sutna on the 18th, Jhansi on the 19th, Neemuch on the 20th, and Lower Sind on the 21st. During the whole of its progress across India it gave very heavy rain to the stations within or near its line of march.

17th.	ins.	18th.	ins.	19th.	ins.	20th.	ins.	21st.	ins.
Hazaribagh ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	Nowgong	$5\frac{1}{2}$	Saugor ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Mount Abu ...	7	Deesa ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Gya	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Sutna	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Jhansi ...	$1\frac{3}{4}$			Nagpur ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Benares	$3\frac{1}{2}$							Jubbulpore	3

No sooner had this depression filled up than another appeared at the head of the Bay. At 8 A.M. on the morning of the 22nd the centre lay near Saugor Island, where 4 inches of rain had fallen. This depression became rapidly deeper, and by the morning of the 23rd had become a very strongly marked storm; very heavy rain was falling in Orissa and a strong cyclonic circulation prevailed around the centre. Rain was very general elsewhere and was heavy in parts of the Punjab. By the 24th the disturbance had reached the neighbourhood of Burdwan and a gale was blowing over Lower Bengal. Fourteen inches

of rain had fallen at Saugor Island, 5 inches at Calcutta, and largish amounts in several other parts of the country. On the 25th the disturbance lay to the west of Berhampore and had apparently begun to fill up. On the 26th the centre had to a large extent filled up and the rainfall in its neighbourhood was only moderate. In North-Western India the weather was fair and generally rainfall was decreasing. The Chart of the 27th showed that the disturbance had suddenly undergone redevelopment, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches of rain was reported from Gya (of which $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches fell between 6 P.M. of the 26th and 10 A.M. of the 27th), $3\frac{1}{2}$ at Patna and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Purneah, but after this effort the disturbance broke up and by the 29th had quite disappeared. On the 30th and 31st the most important feature of the weather was reported from the West Coast, where the monsoon current showed strong signs of falling off.

The temperature changes of the past month have been considerable in the Punjab, Guzerat and Sind, but elsewhere the heat has been fairly uniform throughout and about the average of the month. For the first six days the maxima were high, varying between 100° and 113° , in North-Western India, but after the 6th the thermometer fell, at first quickly, and the heat became moderate and continued so until the 22nd, when the weather became cool and remained so till the close of the month.

The table of rainfall at the end of the Summary shows that the total fall during the month was deficient in the Western Punjab, the Trans-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces, Northern Bengal, the Berars and Khandeish, Sind, Guzerat, the Deccan, Mysore, the Carnatic and Ceylon, and was in excess elsewhere. The only important deficiencies were reported from the Berars, the Deccan, Mysore, and Ceylon, the falls elsewhere being only slightly below the average. The greatest excess was in Behar, but in Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, Rajputana, Central India and Lower Burma the average was very largely exceeded.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of August 1888, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in August.	Difference from the average in August 1888.
Punjab, West	7	5.70	-0.06
" East	4	8.79	+0.29
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	9	13.25	-0.39
" " Cis-Gangetic	3	8.92	+4.80
Behar	2	10.02	+13.81
Northern Bengal	2	20.55	-1.98
Assam—Cachar	3	15.22	+0.77
Lower Bengal—Chutia Nagpur	7	13.99	+9.04
Orissa—Northern Circars	6	8.58	+1.11
Central Provinces, South	7	11.94	+1.89
Berar—Khandeish	2	6.84	-3.43
Rajputana, Central India—Saugor and Nerbudda	8	11.16	+8.30
Sind—Cutch	3	2.12	-0.86
Guzerat	3	8.33	-1.63
Konkan	4	14.94	+0.08
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	6.19	-2.17
Malabar	4	20.73	+2.41
Mysore—Bellary	4	4.51	-1.71
Carnatic	6	3.87	-0.68
Lower Burmah	6	24.77	+8.27
Ceylon	2	4.87	-2.55

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, 3rd September, 1888.

for Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 3rd, 1888.**

At the end of August and the beginning of September the force of the monsoon current over India usually undergoes rapid diminution, and the extent of the area affected by the current is largely diminished. At the same time the character of the rainfall changes, becoming irregular and scattered instead of continuous and general. During the week under review the monsoon currents, more particularly that on the Bombay Coast, have fallen off quickly, and the heavy and general rainfall which prevailed during the previous week has to a great extent ceased, though in some parts of the Gangetic plain and in connection with some small feeble cyclonic storms there have occurred some very heavy falls of rain.

Temperature has oscillated considerably from day to day, but on the whole the thermometer has shown a decided downward tendency, and except in the Indus Valley, where the maximum day temperatures remained high, the weather has been generally moderately cool.

At the close of the previous week the Chart showed a small depression over Western Bengal, which had travelled there from the Bay. It at that time showed a strong tendency to break up and disappear, but the report of the morning of the 27th showed that the disturbance while still moving slowly north-westward had intensified, and that a vigorous cyclonic circulation existed around it. Very heavy rain had fallen in the neighbourhood of the centre, Purneah, and Patna having received about 3 inches and Gya 8 inches. Fairly general and moderately heavy rain was reported from most other parts of the Indian region, but parts of the Punjab, Bombay, and the Berars had fair weather. Temperature had on the whole fallen except in Bengal, the change in the west of the North-West Provinces being large. On the 28th the depression had to a large extent filled up again, and had drifted slowly westward to the Benares and Gorakhpur districts. Heavy rain still accompanied it, Patna having received $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and Lucknow 2 inches. Rain in moderate amounts had again fallen fairly generally, the principal exceptions being Khandeish, Guzerat, Sind, and the south of the Punjab. Temperature had again fallen, except in Bengal.

The Chart of the 29th showed that the depression noticed above had entirely disappeared, so that readings ranged from a high pressure on the South-West Coast to a low pressure in the Derajat. The rainfall in the Gangetic plain, though still general, was lighter than of late, and moderate or light showers were reported from all parts of the Indian region, except the Carnatic, the Southern Punjab, Sind, and Guzerat. The changes of temperature were irregular. On the 30th there were signs of the development of a fresh depression over Bengal, so that pressure ranged from an area of high readings in the extreme south to an area of relatively low readings over Bengal and to absolutely low readings in the Indus Valley. Over Rajputana and Central India there existed a strongly marked shoulder of high pressure. The winds were becoming somewhat irregular, and except over the centre and south of the Bay, the monsoon currents were unsteady. Heavy rain had fallen around the Gulf of Martaban, and moderate showers in most other parts of the country, except North-Western India and the Carnatic. The depression which had apparently been forming over Bengal on the 30th never developed much, the Chart of the 31st showing a large area of uniformly low pressure overlying North-Eastern India, with small minima—one over the north-west angle of the Bay, and a second near Allahabad. Rainfall was steadily decreasing, showers were reported from the Malabar Coast, Burma, Bengal, Assam, and the North-Western Provinces; but elsewhere the weather was fine. Temperature had changed irregularly. On September 1st the weather

was practically unchanged, and rain was still confined to the West Coast, Burmah, and Northern India. The monsoon currents were both unsteady. The Chart of the 2nd still showed practically the same conditions. A large area of uniformly low pressure overlay a large part of Northern and North-Eastern India, within which small minima existed, and occasioned heavy local rain. At Bareilly 4 inches and at Ranikhet 3 inches of rain were reported. Over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and the North-West there was little or no rain. Temperature had fallen, except in Burma.

From the causes stated above, the rainfall of the past week has been very much slighter than that of the preceding week. The general distribution has, however, been of the same general character, there having been, relatively to the average, much more rain in the North-Western Provinces, Behar, and parts of Bengal, Assam, and Burmah, than elsewhere.

The third column of the concluding table shows that during the week an excess of rain has fallen over Burma, over the Silchar Valley, over Deltaic and Central Bengal, over Behar, Chutia Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces, and the hill districts of the Punjab. Elsewhere there has been general deficiency. In the west of the Punjab, in Western Rajputana, and in Kathiawar there has been no rain at all during the week; and throughout the Peninsula and the central parts of the country the amounts received have been very small. There has been a very marked decrease in the amount of rainfall in Burmah, only four districts in the whole province, *viz.*, Moulmein, Henzada, Akyab, and Thayetmiao, reporting falls exceeding 10 inches. East Bengal received no heavy falls; but in Cachar and the Khasia Hills the maximum falls varied between 8 and 13 inches, the latter amount being reported from Cherrapunji. In the Assam Valley the heaviest fall was 7 inches in Lakhimpur. In Bengal there are several districts reporting heavy falls; but in Orissa the amounts are small, the largest being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Cuttack. In Chutia Nagpur and Behar the maximum falls varied between 7 and 11 inches, and in the North-Western Provinces were even heavier, Fatehpur and Cawnpore reporting 15 and 16 inches. In the Punjab the rainfall immediately decreases, and, except Simla, no district reports more than two inches. In the west of the Punjab there was no rain, but the fall during this week is ordinarily very light. Throughout the whole of the west of the Peninsula, the Berars, and the Central Provinces the rainfall is chiefly remarkable for its lightness, though the Damoh, Jubbulpore, and Bilaspur districts of the Central Provinces experienced some heavy falls. On the eastern side of the Peninsula some parts of Ganjam and the North Arcot district had fairly heavy rain, but over the greater part of Madras there was little or no rain.

The final column shows the state of the seasonal rainfall. Over the greater part of Burma, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the West Coast the rainfall up to date has been in excess of the average; but in the Punjab and the Peninsula it has been deficient.

Province.	Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1888.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 14TH TO 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to September 3rd.	Excess or de- fect of (season- al) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	8.59	8.36	+0.23	179.87	120.88	+49
	Lower Burma	5.75	4.43	+1.32	67.93	71.73	-5
	Central do.	4.19	3.71	+0.48	59.25	58.08	+2
	Upper do.	1.83	?	?	33.85	?	?
	Arakan	8.66	5.73	+2.93	152.84	147.31	+4
BENGAL AND ASSAM...	Eastern Bengal	3.23	3.58	-0.35	51.19	64.22	-20
	Assam (Surma)	8.79	4.10	+4.69	103.55	89.61	+16
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2.80	3.02	-0.22	48.72	56.22	-13
	Deltaic Bengal	2.97	2.18	+0.79	44.48	30.82	+12
	Central do.	3.03	2.61	+0.42	39.24	38.04	+2
	North do.	4.09	4.57	-0.48	62.90	73.05	-14
	Orissa	0.95	1.98	-1.03	32.94	35.41	-4
	Chota Nagpur	4.12	2.16	+1.96	40.95	37.21	+10
	Behar (South)	7.01	1.87	+5.14	36.76	30.66	+20
	Do. (North)	5.02	3.16	+1.86	36.16	34.97	+3
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western (East). Provinces	4.49	1.83	+2.61	34.42	27.31	+26
	Oudh (South)	8.92	1.81	+7.08	38.32	25.75	+49
	Do. (North)	5.31	1.93	+3.38	32.51	28.72	+13
	North-Western (Central). Provinces	6.59	1.60	+4.99	42.33	22.75	+86
	North-Western (West). Provinces	1.41	1.84	-0.43	21.37	22.80	-6
	North-Western (Submontane). Provinces	5.04	2.24	+2.80	34.84	28.32	+23
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0.14	0.69	-0.55	6.92	10.70	-36
	Do. (Central)	0.33	1.36	-1.03	13.64	17.67	-23
	Do. (Submontane)	0.47	1.32	-0.85	21.75	20.68	+5
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2.45	2.35	+0.10	43.96	37.36	+18
	Do. (North-West)	0.43	0.48	-0.05	11.11	15.05	-26
	Do. (West)	0	0.21	-0.21	4.41	5.74	-23
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1.90	3.19	-1.29	112.09	92.86	+10
	Madras (South Central)	0.29	0.84	-0.55	46.54	11.31	+46
	Coorg	2.52	4.22	-1.70	90.11	103.40	-13
	Mysore	0.12	1.27	-1.15	5.80	10.39	-65(?)
	Konkan	0.70	4.44	-3.74	100.60	82.55	+22
	Bombay-Deccan	0.19	1.69	-1.50	20.49	22.98	-6
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS.	Khandeish	0.06	1.36	-1.30	11.94	16.64	-29
	Berars	0.25	2.50	-2.25	20.46	25.44	-20
	Central Provinces (West)	0.19	2.33	-2.14	24.44	30.45	-20
	Ditto (Central)	1.39	2.66	-1.27	37.51	40.26	-7
BOMBAY (NORTH) ...	Ditto (East)	0.92	2.09	-1.17	32.46	36.43	-11
	Guzerat	0.03	3.34	-3.31	20.26	30.70	-34
	Kathiawar	0	1.39	-1.39	13.18	14.90	-12
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Sind	?	0.25	?	?	3.42	?
	Central India (East)	1.12	2.18	-1.06	28.87	24.44	+18
	Rajputana (East), India (West). Central	0.51	2.52	-2.01	19.10	18.78	+2
	Rajputana (West)	0	1.02	-1.02	14.49	10.30	+40
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	1.07	1.52	-0.45	10.70	18.20	-41
	Hyderabad (South)	0.08	2.04	-1.96	9.60	17.73	-46
	Madras (Central)	0.27	1.10	-0.83	7.02	12.35	-43
	East Coast (Central)	0.04	1.13	-1.09	10.97	12.91	-15
	Ditto (South)	0.40	1.13	-0.73	9.72	9.93	-2
	Madras (South)	0.17	0.80	-0.63	3.72	5.40	-31

SIMLA, 3rd September, 1888.

W. L. DALLAS,
for Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 1st September, 1888.*—Rainfall general; good on the West Coast, poor in Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Salem, Bellary, Anantapur, and Kurnool, and fair elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in Madura, Tinnevely, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, and Vizagapatam. Want of rain much felt in these districts and Salem, and in parts of Ganjam, Kistna, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Nilgiris, and Coimbatore. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices generally rising where not stationary. General prospects fair; improved in Madura, but not so favourable in Salem and parts of Anantapur, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Tinnevely, and Coimbatore.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Rain in parts of Karachi; beneficial to crops and grass, but river still low in Sind, and water-supply deficient in one taluka of Upper Sind Frontier. Crop prospects unfavourable in Shikarpur. No rain during week in Kaira, Broach, Kathiawar, Baroda, and Ahmednagar; fall in other districts of Presidency Proper very slight. Rain most urgently required throughout Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur, in the greater part of Nasik, in four talukas of Poona and Satara, in north-east talukas of Belgaum, and eastern talukas of Dharwar, where crops are withering. Total fall also insufficient, especially for rice, in parts of Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Baroda, though the crops are still promising. Standing crops damaged by crabs in one taluka of Karachi and by insects in parts of Colaba. Sowing of cotton progressing in Dharwar and of oilseeds in parts of Kathiawar. Fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kanara, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Scarcity of drinking water in Sholapur. Prices rising in Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th September, 1888.*—Rainfall was general, except in Orissa, where only a few local showers fell. A break in the rains appears to have set in over the whole province, and is expected to be beneficial to the crops generally. Some damage is reported to the rice crops in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Orissa Divisions, and to the *bhadoi* crops in Behar and Chota Nagpur, by the late excessive rain and floods. General prospects however are good. Transplantation of winter rice is nearly finished. Early rice and jute harvests are proceeding. According to latest estimate, about 50,000 people are in need of relief in Khurda, and relief is being given both gratuitously and by way of works. Partial distress is also reported from Angul, Bânka, and the Tributary State Baramba.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—There was heavy and continuous rain during the week throughout the Provinces. Over 10·10" fell in one tahsil of Allahabad, from 7·10" to 15·20" in Cawnpore, 9·30" in Ballia, and 8·00" at Rai Bareilly. *Kharif* crops have been damaged in most districts, and in Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Rai Bareilly considerable injury has been sustained by *kacha* buildings. A break is urgently needed. Supplies of foodgrains are sufficient, and prices are steady. The condition of cattle is good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in certain districts. Prices fluctuating in Delhi, Lahore, and Mooltan, falling in Jullundur and Sialkot, rising in Ferozepore, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi, and stationary elsewhere. Sowings of some of the *kharif* crops in progress at

Lahore. Weeding commenced in Jullundur. Ploughing for *rabi* has also commenced in certain districts. Rain wanted at Hissar. *Kharif* crops flourishing and are in good condition. Crops slightly damaged at Shujabad, Mooltap district, owing to river floods. Stock cattle are reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder generally sufficient, but scarce in Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Light showers during the week, and more rain is now generally required for the rice, especially in Bilaspur, where the rice crop is reported to have suffered much damage. Prospects of other crops very good. The young rice in Sambalpur has suffered much from caterpillars. Cattle in fair condition. Prices rising in Jubbulpore.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st September, 1888.*—Agricultural operations are progressing in some parts of Lower Burma. Transplanting of rice is finished. Damage by flood in Pegu will be at least as large as already estimated—namely, over 20,000 acres. In Bassein, owing to a bund having burst, a large amount of paddy will be destroyed. Some damage from flood is also reported in Hanthawaddy, otherwise crop prospect is good. In Toungoo floods are subsiding. In Lower Burma there was heavy rain, except in Prome and Thayetmyo. In Upper Burma the rainfall was fair, but more rain is still wanted in parts of Shwebo and Yeu. In Upper Burma generally the crop prospect has improved. The price of paddy has risen in Henzada, and has rapidly fallen in Meiktila and Yemethin; prices have also fallen in Shwegyin and Thayetmyo, but elsewhere stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Weather variable. Rain wanted in Sibsagar, Nowgong, and Kamrup. Transplanting of late rice continues. Harvesting of early rice almost over. Prospects of tea generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Rainfall good in the Shimoga district. Elsewhere rain is much needed for crops. Prospects uncertain in parts and dependent upon early showers. Outturn of harvests fair. Condition of cattle generally good. Pasturage diminishing. Prices slightly risen in the Civil and Military Station, and Bangalore and Kolar districts.

Some rain in Coorg during the week. Crops in good condition.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Slight rain in Berar during the week. Cotton and *jowari* plants somewhat stunted for want of more rain. Fodder sufficient. Prices same as in last week.

Slight rain at Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Good rainfall in Gwalior and Bundelkhand; partial elsewhere, except in Indore, Bhopawar, and Neemuch, where it is urgently wanted. Standing crops bad in Goona. Prices of foodgrains rising in Baghelkhand and Neemuch, steady in Western Malwa, and slightly fallen in Bhopawar. No other changes since the last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th September, 1888.*—Rainfall heavy in Jodhpore and Bikaner; light elsewhere. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good, but slightly damaged by excessive rains in some districts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th August, 1888.*—Slight rain. Nights cooler. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIX. OF 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

IV.D.—As regards the figures in column Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th August, 1888, see page 10.														
Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 13TH AUGUST, 1887.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH AUGUST, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 13TH AUGUST, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 11TH AUGUST, 1888.		Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.	
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.			
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
State Lines worked by Companies.														
25th August, 1888	East Indian	1,519	6,06,027	400	1,514	6,61,874	437	1,68,65,373	584	1,60,19,642	557	...	8,45,731	
25th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664	1,80,651	109	1,664	2,20,000	132	61,23,162	191	66,80,322	211	5,57,160	...	
25th ditto	Sindia	75	5,003	67	75	4,492	60	1,53,482	108	1,42,748	100	...	10,734	
25th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,142	107	57	7,792	136	1,69,640	156	1,56,780	144	...	12,860	
25th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	9,404	51	186	15,157	81	5,72,619	160	6,23,136	176	50,517	...	
25th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazi-pur	12	600	50	12	739	62	18,060	83	20,137	88	1,168	...	
18th ditto	Mysore	140	9,300	67	140	10,870	78	1,88,146	70	1,96,732	74	8,586	...	
25th ditto	Southern Mahratta (c)	705	55,991	73	850	68,172	80	11,75,577	91	15,03,030	93	3,27,453	...	
11th ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,254	30	136	9,065	73	57,562	71	2,04,586	114	2,37,024	...	
18th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	3,814	46	...	...	87,323	55	87,323	...
18th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhet	36	908	25	36	1,143	32	33,638	49	39,152	44	...	3,486	
18th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihamau	85	2,843	33	105	3,951	38	75,718	49	96,239	48	20,521	...	
	TOTAL	4,581	8,79,025	192	4,858	10,07,969	207	2,54,33,886	294	2,58,50,827	280	4,16,941	...	
State Lines worked by Government.														
25th August, 1888	North-Western (d)	2,094	2,56,550	123	2,411	4,36,464	181	75,71,507	187	89,64,996	196	13,93,489	...	
18th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,798	218	45	8,044	179	2,78,340	321	2,69,512	315	...	8,828	
25th ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,411	91	125	9,980	80	2,42,969	102	2,19,091	92	...	23,278	
18th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (e)	645	1,80,757	280	672	2,30,056	342	27,69,883	226	29,55,723	231	1,85,840	...	
25th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,306	48	27	1,473	54	33,996	66	35,329	68	1,333	...	
25th ditto	Tirhoot	249	21,821	88	259	20,978	81	6,22,357	132	6,39,947	130	17,590	...	
18th ditto	Burma	333	48,986	144	392	49,112	102	10,98,425	174	10,99,731	152	1,306	...	
18th ditto	Jorhat	26	1,010	39	25	1,529	61	18,475	34	21,375	39	2,900	...	
18th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	20	3	7	124	17	730	5	1,298	9	568	...	
	TOTAL	3,551	5,30,759	149	3,963	7,48,760	189	1,26,36,682	184	1,42,07,602	189	15,70,920	...	
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.														
18th August, 1888	Madras	831	1,60,287	193	842	1,53,462	182	31,39,209	196	30,54,511	191	...	84,698	
18th ditto	South Indian	654	91,540	140	654	95,149	145	19,44,899	154	20,47,327	165	1,02,428	...	
18th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,12,518	276	1,497	5,15,154	344	1,04,84,849	570	1,67,68,115	588	2,83,266	...	
25th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,12,714	244	461	1,47,000	319	51,10,155	575	47,41,079	541	...	3,69,076	
18th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	80,625	118	693	85,068	123	24,90,183	192	26,20,491	199	1,24,308	...	
	TOTAL	4,129	8,57,684	208	4,147	9,95,833	240	2,91,75,295	366	2,92,31,523	371	56,228	...	
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)			12,261	22,67,466	185	12,968	27,52,562	212	6,72,45,863	287	6,92,89,952	281	20,44,089	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			...	...	...	...	...	3,39,48,802	141	3,49,01,267	142	...	...
NET RECEIPTS			...	...	...	...	...	3,42,97,061	146	3,43,88,685	139	91,624	...
Assisted Companies.														
18th August, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	22,621	60	376	34,450	92	8,42,444	116	9,88,132	138	1,45,688	...	
18th ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	3,382	152	22	4,401	198	1,04,478	247	1,14,274	270	9,796	...	
18th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	5,676	85	67	4,834	72	1,28,796	101	1,34,599	106	5,803	...	
11th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	6,985	90	78	10,208	131	1,62,393	168	1,45,504	111	2,141	...	
	TOTAL	543	38,664	71	543	53,893	99	12,38,081	118	14,01,509	136	1,63,428	...	
Native States.														
18th August, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	25,412	122	310	31,884	103	5,88,374	147	5,75,358	109	...	13,016	
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,075	35	59	1,230	21	62,800	55	52,793	47	...	10,007	
25th ditto	The Gaekwar's Meh-sana-Vadnagar	21	364	17	21	650	31	13,549	33	18,144	45	4,595	...	
18th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	8,597	45	193	12,226	63	4,27,892	115	3,92,094	107	...	35,198	
18th ditto	Morvi	68	1,443	21	68	2,141	31	62,263	48	75,054	58	12,791	...	
25th ditto	Jodhpore	124	5,375	43	124	4,900	40	1,33,998	56	1,42,641	61	8,043	...	
	TOTAL	673	43,266	64	775	53,931	68	12,88,876	99	12,56,684	89	...	32,192	

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(c) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patidla State Railways.
(e) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, 6th September, 1888.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY AND 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1888.

(See Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 25th August and 8th September 1888.)

DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.																											
	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema cana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arretinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARRAR OR THUR CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.			
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
2nd half of July 1888.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces—																												
Sub-montane—																												
Bahli	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 12	12 8	15 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	13 12	13 12	24 4	24 4	18 12	21 4	26 0	26 8	80 0	137 8	10 0	10 0	10 15	9 2
Bareilly	15 0	15 0	19 6	20 0	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 9	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 12	13 12	18 8	18 8	18 12	21 4	19 6	21 4	137 8	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 15	9 2
Dehra Dun	14 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	13 12	13 12	18 8	18 8	18 12	21 4	19 6	21 4	137 8	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 15	9 2
Oudh—																												
Northern—																												
Gonda	18 8	18 8	24 8	25 0	12 4	13 12	13 12	14 4	14 8	16 8	16 0	16 8	22 8	24 0	16 0	16 8	23 12	24 8	20 4	20 8	29 0	29 8	200 0	200 0	10 6	10 6	10 4	10 4
1st half of August 1888.																												
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	13 3	12 11	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 8	10 8	19 7	18 13	21 7	21 7	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	11 11	12 3	115 0	116 14	8 12	8 12	9 0	9 0
Bollaram	14 1	13 4	...	...	7 6	7 13	10 4	10 4	20 11	20 1	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 14	...	...	13 0	13 8	116 14	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	9 8
Chadarghat	11 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	19 4	20 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Mysore—																												
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	84 0	84 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Kolar	9 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	32 0	34 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	16 0	16 8	96 0	132 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Tumkur	11 12	12 0	10 12	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	30 8	34 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 0	20 8	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Hassan	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	30 8	34 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 0	20 8	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	30 8	34 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 0	20 8	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Ghimoga	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	30 8	34 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	20 0	20 8	340 0	340 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Chitaldrug	12 10	12 10	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	42 0	43 0	32 0	30 0	52 10	57 12	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	22 0	22 0	430 0	430 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0

E. J. SINKINSON,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 13th, 1888.**

The first fortnight of September generally witnesses the termination of the great burst of the monsoon rains in India, and in about two years out of three, its final withdrawal from Upper India. Occasional feeble advances take place for some time afterwards, but they rarely reach Upper India. General rainfall in Upper India appears to be more dependent on the strength of the Bombay than on that of the Bengal monsoon current, and a weak monsoon on the Bombay Coast is usually associated with an early termination of the rains proper in Upper India. This appears to explain the conclusion of the present year's rains in the Punjab at the end of the first week of September. The character of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea is shown by the following telegram from the Agent of the P. & O. Company, Bombay, giving the weather experienced by the last mail steamer, the *Assam*: "In the Gulf of Aden winds were light and from south-west, and sea smooth. From Guardafui to Socotra moderate southerly breezes, with a slight swell, prevailed. Thence to Bombay weather was fine, with light westerly airs or calms, and a westerly swell." This telegram shows that during the past week a very light south-west monsoon prevailed in the Arabian Sea.

At the end of the previous week a depression, which had been the chief feature of the weather of that week, was filling up in Upper India. It had followed the same track as the great majority of the small cyclonic storms of the present monsoon. It passed from the head of the Bay across Chutia Nagpur into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and filled up in Oudh, after remaining nearly stationary in that area for upwards of two days. The eastern and central districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have, in fact, played nearly the same part in the meteorology of the present year's monsoon as the Central Provinces did last year. They have formed a kind of sink, to which the storms of the rains have drifted, and where they have finally disappeared. The week under review has been marked by the occurrence of another small cyclonic storm, similar to its predecessors in general character and line of march, but feebler, and attended with a smaller total amount of rain.

On the 3rd a small depression was shewn, chiefly by the shift of winds at the head of the Bay, to be forming. Heavy rain had fallen during the previous 24 hours at the foot of the hills and at the hill stations in Upper India from Roorkee westwards. Ranikhet registered $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Simla $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Lucknow, Meerut, and Roorkee over 1 inch. Light showers were also received in Bengal and Burmah; but over the whole of North-Western, Western, Central, and Southern India the weather was practically rainless, and a complete break prevailed. The depression was slightly more marked on the morning of the 4th. In consequence of the indraught now established to this area, the rainfall was much smaller in amount in Northern India, and almost confined to local showers in Burmah and Bengal and at the hill stations in Upper India. Ordinary monsoon conditions of humidity and temperature, however, continued in the interior, the highest day temperature on the 3rd (in Upper Sind) being only 101° . Winds were very light and unsteady on the West Coast, due to the unusual weakness of the Arabian Sea monsoon current at this time. No important change occurred during the next 24 hours. The depression at the head of the Bay was apparently moving slowly to the west-north-west, but showed no signs of increasing in intensity, as the winds at all the Coast stations of the Bay were feeble and nowhere exceeded the average strength of the month. Burmah again received light to moderate showers. Over the whole of Northern India a partial break in the rains obtained. A few heavy local showers were received in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, *e.g.*, Bareilly 2 inches, Gya $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and Gorakhpur

1½ inches. The break in the rains continued in Western India. The depression on the morning of the 6th occupied the north-west angle of the Bay, and was now travelling much more rapidly than hitherto. It was also shewn by the observations of the Coast stations to be a very feeble disturbance, the depression at the centre not exceeding a tenth of an inch. Burmah and Bengal received moderate rain at this time, but elsewhere the break in the rains held. The depression crossed the coast during the afternoon of the 6th, and marched rapidly in a west-north-west direction across Chutia Nagpur, and occupied the western districts of that area on the morning of the 7th. The indraught to it during the previous 24 hours had given moderate rain to Bengal, Behar, and Chutia Nagpur, and showers in the Central Provinces and eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. Patna reported 1½ inches, Gya 1½ inches, and Hazaribagh 1 inch. The depression advanced during the next 24 hours into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, the centre of circulation being a little to the south of Benares on the morning of the 8th. A slight increase in the strength of the circulation occurred during the next 24 hours, which caused the winds on the Bombay Coast and Central India to draw round to west again. Rain was now falling in much smaller amounts in Burmah and Bengal; but the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces received light to moderate and fairly general rain. Benares registered 1¾ inches on the 8th. The depression moved slightly to the north-west during the next 24 hours, and lay between Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Allahabad on the morning of the 9th. Rain had fallen in larger amounts in the Central Provinces and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Assam also received a moderately heavy burst of rain during this and the next day. Dhubri recorded 3½ inches, Silchar 2 inches, and Benares, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, amounts over 1 inch, on the 9th. There was also at this time some local disturbance in Southern India, which gave heavy local rain (probably accompanying thunderstorms) in North-East Madras. Kurnool received 7¾ inches and Masulipatam 1¾ inches on the 9th. The depression in the North-Western Provinces moved very slowly north-west during the next 24 hours and covered nearly the same area as on the previous day. The rainfall of this day was almost entirely confined to Burmah, Bengal, and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces.

The general character of the distribution of the rainfall of the week is evident from the preceding remarks. Burmah, Bengal, and Assam have received moderate rain from the southerly winds feeding into the depression. Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces obtained moderate to heavy rainfall, due to the passage of the depression, the rainfall being on the whole heaviest over the area through which the centre of the depression advanced. The Central Provinces and Central India received light to moderate local showers, caused by the feeble indraught from the West Coast to the depression on the 8th and 9th. The greater part of the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Western India, and a large portion of Southern India have been practically rainless during the week. Some districts in Madras, chiefly the north-eastern, including Kurnool and the Circars, have had some heavy local falls during the week, which gave excessive but very irregularly distributed rain.

The third column of the following table shows the variation of the rainfall from the average in each district. Tenasserim received only about one-third of its normal amount, and Lower Burmah two-thirds. In Central and Upper Burmah more than the average amount fell; and the rainfall in the latter area was very equally and favourably distributed. In Bengal and Assam there was a moderate deficiency, averaging nearly one inch, or about 30 per cent. The rainfall in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur for the week was practically normal in amount. It was, however, very unequally distributed in Orissa, the amount increasing from about 1½ inches in the Pooree to 5½ inches in the Balasore district. In South Behar there was a moderate excess of about three-quarters of an inch, nearly equal in amount to the deficiency of the week in North Behar. The rainfall of the week was most abundant in the eastern and submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh, over which areas double the normal amount was received by steady and almost continuous rain during the last four days of the week.

The eastern districts of the Central Provinces had a moderate excess averaging 50 per cent. Central and South Madras received excessive rain in some districts (especially Kurnool), which gave it an average considerably above the normal. Over the remainder of India the rainfall was more or less in defect. The deficiency was most marked in the West Coast districts from Guzerat southwards to Malabar and in Sind, the West Punjab, Rajputana, Berars, Coorg, and perhaps Mysore, in all of which districts the rainfall of the week was less than a tenth (or 10 per cent.) of the normal amount. In the Bombay Deccan, including Khandeish and in Hyderabad, the rainfall was very irregularly scattered, and was about half the normal amount. There was also a largish defect over the central and western districts of the Central Provinces, which increased in amount westwards and was greatest in the districts bordering on the Berars.

The general distribution of the rainfall of the week was on the whole, similar to that which has characterized the present monsoon hitherto. Over the greater part of Burmah, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the West Coast the total rainfall up to date is in excess of the average, whilst in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the Peninsula generally it is more or less in defect, the deficiency being most marked in some parts of the Bombay and Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg.

Province.	Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1888.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 14TH TO SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to September 10th.	Excess or de- fect of (season- al) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	2'39	7'70	-5'31	182'26	128'58	+ 41
	Lower Burma	3'06	4'94	-1'88	70'99	76'67	- 7
	Central do.	3'30	3'20	+0'10	62'55	61'27	+ 2
	Upper do.	2'27	?	?	22'08	?	?
	Arakan	3'25	6'13	-2'88	141'36	153'44	- 8
BENGAL AND ASSAM...	Eastern Bengal	3'46	4'16	-0'70	54'64	68'39	- 20
	Assam (Surma)	3'16	4'02	-0'86	106'71	72'40	+ 47
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1'99	3'29	-1'30	50'72	59'52	- 15
	Deltaic Bengal	1'43	2'92	-1'49	45'91	42'74	+ 7
	Central do.	1'91	3'05	-1'14	39'29	41'66	- 6
	North do.	2'40	4'51	-2'11	65'30	77'56	- 16
	Orissa	2'64	2'74	-0'10	35'58	38'15	- 7
	Chota Nagpur	2'55	2'68	-0'13	43'50	39'88	+ 9
	Behar (South)	3'18	2'38	+0'80	39'94	33'03	+ 21
	Do. (North)	1'88	2'58	-0'70	38'03	37'55	+ 1
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western (East). Provinces	3'36	1'89	+1'47	37'78	29'20	+ 29
	Oudh (South)	3'15	1'65	+1'50	41'47	27'39	+ 51
	Do. (North)	4'73	2'14	+2'59	37'23	30'86	+ 21
	North-Western (Central). Provinces	1'23	1'84	-0'61	43'56	24'59	+ 77
	North-Western (West). Provinces	1'01	1'81	-0'80	24'30	24'81	- 2
	North-Western (Submontane). Provinces	3'27	1'93	+1'34	38'58	31'26	+ 23
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'68	-0'68	6'92	11'38	- 39
	Do. (Central)	0'13	1'50	-1'37	13'77	19'17	- 28
	Do. (Submontane)	0'68	1'36	-0'68	22'10	22'04	0
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1'09	2'10	-1'01	45'04	39'46	+ 14
	Do. (North-West)	0'05	0'81	-0'76	12'01	15'86	- 24
	Do. (West)	0	0'26	-0'26	4'48	6'01	- 25
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0'07	2'55	-2'48	105'46	95'41	+ 11
	Madras (South Central)	0'47	1'19	-0'72	5'93	12'50	- 53
	Coorg	0'08	3'23	-3'15	90'19	106'63	- 15
	Mysore	1'03	...	...	...	17'92	...
	Konkan	0'27	3'45	-3'18	91'44	86'00	+ 6
	Bombay Deccan	0'59	1'14	-0'55	21'08	24'12	- 13
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0'56	1'33	-0'77	12'50	17'97	- 39
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS.	Berars	0'19	1'06	-1'77	22'91	27'40	- 16
	Central Provinces (West)	0'92	2'81	-1'89	25'36	33'26	- 24
	Ditto (Central)	1'40	2'73	-1'33	38'27	42'99	- 11
	Ditto (East)	2'66	1'79	+0'87	35'12	38'22	- 8
BOMBAY (NORTH) ...	Guzerat	0'09	2'34	-2'25	20'35	33'04	- 38
	Kathiawar	0'31	1'18	-0'87	13'49	16'08	- 16
	Sind	?	0'12	?	?	3'54	?
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'64	1'83	-1'19	29'51	26'27	+ 12
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'21	2'14	-1'93	18'90	20'97	- 10
	Rajputana (West)	0	1'06	-1'06	14'49	11'36	+ 28
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'92	1'53	-0'61	11'62	19'72	- 41
	Hyderabad (South)	0'36	1'08	-0'72	9'95	18'81	- 47
	Madras (Central)	2'86	0'86	+2'00	9'88	13'21	- 25
	East Coast (Central)	1'23	1'21	+0'02	12'20	14'12	- 14
	Ditto (South)	1'01	1'23	-0'22	10'07	11'13	- 10
	Madras (South)	0'91	0'65	+0'26	4'63	6'05	- 23

SIMLA, 13th September, 1888.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 8th September, 1888.*—Rainfall general; fair in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, and South Arcot, poor elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in Madura, Salem, Tinnevely, Nilgiris, Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, and Cuddapah. Want of rain much felt in these districts and parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices rising where not stationary. General prospects fair; slightly improved in Madura, but not so favourable in parts of Salem, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Bellary, and Anantapur.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—River low in Sind, and water-supply deficient in parts of Upper Sind Frontier. Rain during week good in parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country with indications of more, but slight throughout Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Konkan. Crops improved in Ahmednagar and Bijapur and parts of Nasik, but almost withered up in Sholapur, and suffering for want of moisture in Ahmedabad, in four talukas of Kaira and Nasik, and in parts of Khandesh, Surat, Colaba, and Kanara. Standing crops damaged by insects in parts of Colaba and Upper Sind Frontier. Harvesting of early crops commenced in parts of Hyderabad. Preparations for late crops progressing in parts of Shikarpur and Nasik, but retarded in parts of Sholapur. Sowing of cotton continues in parts of Bijapur, and of oilseeds in parts of Kathiawar. Fodder scarce throughout Sholapur, and in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Kanara, and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally healthy. Scarcity of drinking water at Sholapur. Prices of foodgrains and fodder rising in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th September, 1888.*—Fairly general rain reported on the 6th, 7th, and 10th instant, but on the remaining days of the week the falls were rather lighter and less general, and a partial break prevailed. General agricultural prospects are favourable, except in certain tracts in the Burdwan, Orissa, and Presidency Divisions, where damage is reported to have been done to the rice crops by floods. The *bhadoi* crops along the banks of the Ganges in South Behar, and also in Chota Nagpur, have suffered on account of heavy rain. Transplantation of winter rice is almost finished. Harvesting of early rice and jute is proceeding, and that of other autumn crops has begun in some districts. Price of rice is generally higher than at this time last year, the rise being considerable in the western districts in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and in some of the Behar districts. Great distress still exists among labouring classes in Khurdah, Angul, Banki, and the Tributary State of Baramba.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Beneficial but partial breaks in the rain have now occurred. Crops on low lands have been injured in many districts by previous excessive rain, and ploughing in places has been impeded, otherwise prospects are good. Supplies are ample, but in many districts prices continue to rise, owing probably to the excessive rain having damaged the prospects of a full autumn harvest. The condition of cattle continues good.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in certain districts. Prices fluctuating in Delhi and Mooltan, rising in Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan, and stationary elsewhere. Sowing of *kharif* crops completed at Dera Ismail Khan, weeding in progress at Jullundur. Ploughing for and sowing of *rabi* crops have been commenced in certain districts. Rain urgently

wanted at Hissar, both for standing crops and *rabi* ploughing. Prospects of the *kharif* crops good and flourishing. No damage done to crops. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except at Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—A moderate amount of rain has fallen, but more is required in rice growing districts, and in Nimar the need is especially great. In the western and central parts of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts prospects are however generally favourable. The damage to rice by insects in Sambalpur has ceased. Fodder sufficient. Prices rising in Saugor.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th September, 1888.*—Agricultural operations are progressing in Lower Burma. Floods are subsiding, and the fields where crops were destroyed are in many cases being replanted. In Upper Burma the crop prospect is generally improving, notably in Minbu, where there was lately much apprehension about the crops. There has been a fair rainfall in all districts during the week. The price of paddy has risen in Akyab, Rangoon, Pegu, Bassein, Henzada, Shwegyin, Mandalay, and Kyaukse districts. Prices have fallen in Tavoy, but elsewhere are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of early rice almost finished. Transplanting of late rice continues. Pulses being sown. Prospects of tea generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Rainfall general and slight, but rain is much required in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Chitaldroog districts. Standing crops in fair condition. Prospects still uncertain in parts. Outturn of harvests tolerably good. Pasturage scarce in parts of Kadur and Chitaldroog districts. Stock cattle generally in good condition. No material change in prices.

Slight rain in Coorg during the week. Rice planting still in progress.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Weather cloudy and hot. Rainfall slight, and more is wanted throughout the province. Crops are in good condition. Weeding almost completed. Ground for *rabi* is being prepared. Pasturage running short. Prices of foodgrains are rising.

No rain at Hyderabad. Agricultural prospects fair. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Fair rainfall throughout Central India, though more is wanted in most parts. Probable outturn of harvests and pasturage and fodder in Western Malwa poor, where crop is slightly damaged. Prices slightly risen in Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th September, 1888.*—Rainfall partial and light. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good, but require rain in Sirohi and Kherwara. Prospects good. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th September, 1888.*—Slight rain, but beneficial to the crops. Nights cooler. Prospects good. Garlic and peas are being sown.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XX. OF 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH AUGUST, 1887.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH AUGUST, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH AUGUST, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 18TH AUGUST, 1888.		Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>													
September, 1888	East Indian	1,519	6,12,644	403	1,514	6,52,513	431	1,74,78,017	575	1,66,72,155	531	...	8,05,862
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664	1,86,618	112	1,664	2,30,000	142	63,09,780	187	69,12,791	208	6,03,011	...
ditto	Sindia	75	5,812	78	75	4,871	65	1,59,794	106	1,47,619	99	...	11,675
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,438	130	57	7,058	123	1,77,078	155	1,03,838	143	...	13,240
August, 1888	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	7,991	43	186	18,378	99	5,80,609	154	6,41,514	172	60,905	...
September, 1888	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	868	72	12	628	52	19,837	83	20,765	87	928	...
ditto	Mysore	140	10,010	72	140	9,536	68	1,98,885	70	2,06,268	74	7,383	...
ditto	Southern Mahratta (c)	765	51,746	68	850	60,791	72	12,23,803	89	15,63,821	92	3,40,018	...
ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,432	34	136	7,144	53	58,994	69	3,62,656	111	2,43,662	...
August, 1888	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	4,588	55	...	...	92,050	55	92,056	...
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhet	36	1,048	29	36	1,058	29	34,686	48	31,183	43	...	3,503
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ditto	Sihramau	85	2,933	35	105	3,702	35	78,652	48	1,01,075	48	22,423	...
	TOTAL	4,581	8,88,540	194	4,858	10,06,267	207	2,63,19,635	289	2,68,55,741	276	5,36,106	...
<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>													
September, 1888	North-Western (d)	2,275	2,85,920	126	2,411	4,26,628	177	78,57,427	185	93,01,624	195	15,34,197	...
August, 1888	Wardha Coal	45	8,146	181	45	12,079	268	2,86,486	314	2,80,520	312	...	5,966
September, 1888	Bengal Central	125	13,540	108	125	11,871	95	2,50,509	103	2,31,562	93	...	24,947
August, 1888	Eastern Bengal Railways (e)	645	1,82,425	283	672	2,11,007	314	29,52,368	229	31,66,730	235	2,14,422	...
September, 1888	Nalhati	27	2,083	76	27	1,887	69	30,079	66	37,258	68	1,179	...
ditto	Tirhoot	249	32,990	132	259	22,401	87	6,55,347	132	6,62,348	128	7,001	...
August, 1888	Burma	333	41,447	124	392	40,745	104	11,39,872	171	11,43,347	150	3,475	...
ditto	Jorhat	26	1,060	41	25	1,224	49	19,535	34	22,599	40	3,004	...
ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	26	4	7	78	11	736	5	1,376	9	620	...
	TOTAL	3,732	5,67,637	152	3,963	7,27,920	184	1,32,04,319	183	1,49,37,364	188	17,33,045	...
<i>Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.</i>													
August, 1888	Madras	831	1,42,822	172	842	1,58,480	188	32,82,031	195	32,14,806	191	...	67,225
ditto	South Indian	654	90,217	138	634	1,06,024	162	20,35,116	153	21,54,767	195	1,19,651	...
September, 1888	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,91,989	262	1,497	4,99,913	334	1,68,76,838	555	1,72,71,494	570	3,94,656	...
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,20,104	261	461	1,55,000	336	52,30,259	559	48,95,285	531	...	3,34,974
August, 1888	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	1,13,238	165	692	96,876	140	26,09,421	190	27,13,895	196	1,04,444	...
	TOTAL	4,129	8,58,370	208	4,146	10,16,293	245	3,00,33,665	358	3,02,50,217	365	2,16,552	...
AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
		12,442	23,14,547	186	12,967	27,50,480	212	6,95,57,619	282	7,20,43,322	278	24,85,703	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES													
		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,44,91,910	139	3,69,64,127	143	...	...
NET RECEIPTS								3,50,65,709	143	3,50,79,195	135	13,486	...
<i>Assisted Companies.</i>													
August, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	25,257	67	376	33,410	89	8,67,701	114	10,06,451	134	1,38,750	...
September, 1888	Tirakeswar	22	3,532	159	22	4,317	194	1,08,010	243	1,18,591	267	10,581	...
August, 1888	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	4,196	63	67	5,010	75	1,32,992	99	1,39,390	104	6,398	...
ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,970	102	78	7,657	98	1,70,333	108	1,72,101	110	1,828	...
	TOTAL	543	40,955	75	543	50,394	93	12,79,036	116	14,36,593	132	1,57,557	...
<i>Native States.</i>													
September, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	22,996	111	310	29,228	94	6,11,370	145	6,04,586	168	...	6,784
ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	1,888	32	59	1,340	23	64,688	54	53,982	46	...	10,706
ditto	The Gaekwar's Meh-sana-Vadnagar	21	587	28	21	600	29	14,136	33	18,676	44	4,540	...
ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	10,437	54	193	13,061	68	4,38,329	112	4,06,315	105	...	32,014
August, 1888	Morvi	68	2,052	30	68	2,285	34	64,315	47	77,016	57	13,301	...
September, 1888	Jodhpore	124	6,097	49	124	5,300	43	1,40,095	56	1,47,944	60	7,849	...
	TOTAL	673	44,057	65	775	51,814	67	13,32,933	97	13,09,119	88	...	23,814

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(b) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(c) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.

(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rampura-Patalla State Railways.
(e) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharilla and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

DELHI, 13th September, 1888.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 38.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1888—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine indica</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLER (<i>Scleria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).	MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR TUR CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).	FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Bengal—continued.																								
<i>Bihar, south—</i>																								
Monghyr	15 12	17 4	21 0	21 0	13 2	13 0	14 12	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 9	26 4	23 10	23 2	126 0	126 0	10 0	10 8
Gya	15 8	16 8	18 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	22 0	21 8	220 0	200 0	9 8	9 8
Patna	18 0	18 8	22 8	24 0	11 54	11 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	15 6	16 8	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	15 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	...	14 8	14 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
<i>Bihar, north—</i>																								
Purneah	15 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Bagpur	15 12	16 12	22 11	21 12	13 14	13 14	16 6	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	22 11	22 11	22 11	151 8	151 8	10 0	10 0
Darbhanga	16 8	15 12	25 5	25 4	12 1	13 4	15 6	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 12	24 12	176 0	160 0	11 0	10 1
Muzafferpore	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Satna	15 14	16 8	20 4	22 0	9 0	9 0	16 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	22 12	23 4	24 4	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chumpran	17 8	17 0	28 0	26 0	9 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	23 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																								
<i>Eastern—</i>																								
Mirzapur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	21 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Benares	16 0	16 2	20 1	20 1	10 0	10 0	15 3	15 11	12 7	12 7	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	21 0	21 2	110 0	110 0	10 6	10 6
Ghazipur	16 12	17 6	21 14	21 14	7 12	7 12	15 7	16 12	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 1	18 7	23 3	23 3	128 12	128 12	10 5	10 5
Jaunpur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Allahabad	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
<i>Central—</i>																								
Banda	17 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Patelpur	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hamirpur	17 1	18 6	19 8	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	24 3	24 3	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Jalaun	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	19 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Gaunpur	16 8	17 0	21 8	22 8	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etawah	15 2	15 8	19 4	20 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	20 12	21 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 4	15 6	18 0	19 4	6 12	6 9	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	20 4	22 0	22 4	150 0	150 0	10 12	10 12
Ballabgarh	14 8	15 6	19 4	19 12	4 8	4 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	16 8	16 10	21 12	21 12	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	18 4	17 12	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
<i>Western—</i>																								
Jaunpur	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Almora	15 2	15 3	23 8	24 0	7 11	7 11	11 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Mittra	15 0	15 8	22 0	21 8	5 0	4 0	9 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	...	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	...	25 0	25 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	15 0	15 12	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	14 8	14 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	29 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Nicrut	16 0	17 0	24 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	...	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
<i>Sub montane—</i>																								
Balla	16 12	16 12	22 2	23 2	10 4	10 6	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 4	...	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Azamgarh	15 2	15 8	20 0	20 0	10 5	10 5	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	24 8	25 2	100 0	100 0	10 6	10 6
Gorakhpur	15 5	15 8	22 8	23 13	9 14	9 14	13 8	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	...	15 8	16 10	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Basti	16 0	16 8	26 0	27 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	...	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 6
Shahjahanpur	16 4	17 8	22 8	23 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	16 0	16 8	21 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	11 4	11 4	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Philibut	15 12	15 8	24 0	25 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	20 4	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4

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† Prices of Tahsil Kunda only.

‡ Rates of unhusked grains.

* No sales in market.

x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bageswar 7-4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasseram 10 sers, Buxar 10-8 sers.

z In Kishengunge and Arraiah sub-divisions retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

§ Six pies per bundle.

|| Not sold.

¶ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 9 sers and Tajpore 10 sers.

‡ At Hajipore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

§ At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

¶ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bageswar 7-4 sers and Jamui 9 sers.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Sasseram 10 sers, Buxar 10-8 sers.

z In Kishengunge and Arraiah sub-divisions retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

§ Six pies per bundle.

|| Not sold.

¶ In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 9 sers and Tajpore 10 sers.

‡ At Hajipore retail price of salt 10 sers per rupee.

§ At Bettiah retail price of salt 9 sers per rupee.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1888—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		(BAJRA OR CUMBU Pennisetum typhoides).		MARUA OR RAGI (Eleusine coracana).		KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARHAR OR THUR CADIAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.	Past	fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	15 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	100 0	11 2	11 0
Ferozepore	16 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	11 2	11 0
Montgomery	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohitak	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	15 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 4
Lahore	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	105 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiana	17 0	19 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8
Jullundur	17 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiarpur	19 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdaspur	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	17 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	65 0	65 0	8 0	8 0
Kangra	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Sialkote	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Gurawal	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gur	17 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	100 0	98 0	13 4	12 4
Kawalpindi	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hazara	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	110 0	110 0	41 0	41 0
Peshawar	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	150 0	130 0	39 0	50 0
Kohat	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	110 0	130 0	25 0	21 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	17 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	11 0
Mooltan	14 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	38 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	75 0	75 0	25 0	21 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	75 0	75 0	25 0	21 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	11 8	12 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	11 8	12 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	7 8	18 8	17 8	15 0	14 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Parkar (Umankot)	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikarpur	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Quetta	12 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Chitral	12 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0

Bombay—	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12
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† In common use.

• Not procurable.

‡ Firewood is sold by head-load, cart-load, and bullock-load.

§ Available in Pusa only.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1888—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLAM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum hypochaeridis</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema cana</i>).		KANGNI OR KAKUN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 0	13 10	13 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	8 8	8 2	...	...	13 0	13 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	14 8	21 11	21 11	25 6	23 14	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 10	133 10	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	12 0	20 0	19 10	15 6	16 13	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 13	161 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	12 3	12 11	13 11	14 11	25 0	26 6	23 0	23 0	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	13 0	13 6	...	...	13 6	12 13	13 13	13 8	36 2	36 2	22 10	24 6	36 0	38 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	16 3	16 3	31 6	31 6	25 6	25 6	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	14 0	12 8	...	...	13 3	14 0	14 14	14 14	27 10	25 5	29 0	30 8	28 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 10	12 10
Kurnool	10 13	10 3	...	...	11 6	12 13	12 3	13 10	21 14	27 6	19 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124 10	124 10	11 5	11 5
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	10 5	10 5	...	...	15 6	14 10	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	26 6	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	10 5	9 8
Vizagapatnam	15 0	14 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 5	20 8	21 10	22 13	23 13	23 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	10 8	10 8
Godavari	12 10	10 13	...	...	14 14	16 13	16 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	21 2	21 2	25 8	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	11 6	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	8 14	...	...	14 13	14 3	15 11	15 6	22 14	20 8	...	...	26 13	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 14	157 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	10 13	10 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	11 11	11 11
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 13	23 13	27 6	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 11	88 11	12 8	12 11
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	11 10	11 10
N. Arcot	9 6	9 11	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	34 3	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 11
S. Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	14 14	14 14	...	...	21 10	21 10	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	10 13	10 13
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	23 3	23 3	25 11	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 0	12 0
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 6	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 10	21 10	23 10	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 6
Southern—																										
Trinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 6	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 8	52 8	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	13 6	13 6	13 14	13 14	25 11	23 14	23 8	23 8	24 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	13 8	13 8
Mysore—																										
Mysore	No return received.																									
Bangalore																										
Kolar																										
Tumkur																										
Hassan																										
Kadur																										
Shimoga																										
Chitaldrug																										
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	33 8	31 0	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

E. J. SINKINSON,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF JULY 1888.

(See Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 25th August 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

District.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR GUOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema cana</i>).		KANGNI OR KARUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADLAI OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR TUR CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Rajputana - Eastern - Kotah	S. Ch. 14 8	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 7 8	S. Ch. 7 8	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 240 0	S. Ch. 240 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 10 0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first five months of the official year 1888-89, and of the seventeen preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE FIVE MONTHS, APRIL TO AUGUST.																									
YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	4,48	28,91	8,81	42,20	3,47	14,29	1,58	19,34	49	37	54	1,40	1,45	5,22	6,30	12,97	69	1,70	8,54	10,63	10,58	59,49	61,07	25,77	86,84
1872-73	5,66	28,14	9,03	42,83	2,23	15,63	1,35	19,21	47	38	89	1,74	1,66	5,03	4,98	11,67	1,36	1,91	16,41	19,68	11,38	51,09	62,47	32,66	95,13
1873-74	4,20	28,20	6,75	39,15	2,54	13,97	1,38	17,89	51	25	48	1,24	1,58	5,50	6,25	13,33	1,37	1,88	13,09	16,34	10,20	49,86	60,00	27,95	87,95
1874-75	4,96	31,23	5,16	41,35	2,69	16,55	1,49	20,73	53	25	56	1,34	1,45	5,95	5,64	13,04	1,75	2,70	9,16	13,61	11,38	56,68	68,06	22,01	90,07
1875-76	5,28	32,25	6,67	44,20	2,78	16,79	3,37	22,04	52	35	85	1,72	1,79	6,11	6,24	14,14	1,45	1,81	16,41	19,67	11,82	57,31	69,13	33,54	1,02,67
1876-77	5,56	25,08	4,83	36,37	3,49	13,64	4,8	17,61	57	25	9	91	2,46	5,86	3,81	11,83	1,99	2,15	11,82	15,96	14,07	47,58	61,65	21,03	82,68
1877-78	6,21	32,73	4,94	43,88	3,74	16,84	4,9	21,07	92	30	15	1,37	2,27	3,25	7,3	6,25	2,10	2,24	9,24	13,58	15,34	55,36	70,66	15,55	86,15
1878-79	5,62	27,50	5,65	38,77	3,49	15,08	8,5	19,42	81	20	10	1,11	2,43	4,14	1,80	8,37	3,21	2,77	11,04	17,92	15,56	49,69	65,25	20,34	85,59
1879-80	4,88	24,46	3,39	32,73	3,70	12,70	8,0	17,20	1,21	33	8	1,62	2,20	3,59	2,12	7,91	2,96	2,36	15,59	26,91	14,95	43,44	58,39	21,98	80,37
1880-81	5,52	23,25	3,93	32,70	3,53	17,23	6,9	21,45	1,77	42	9	2,28	2,03	4,35	4,16	10,54	2,07	3,02	16,66	21,75	14,92	48,27	63,19	25,53	88,72
1881-82	5,69	23,43	5,93	35,05	4,25	16,54	6,5	21,44	1,66	54	13	2,27	2,15	4,29	2,85	9,29	2,90	3,01	20,68	25,99	16,59	47,81	64,40	29,64	94,04
1882-83	5,99	1	6,25	12,25	4,36	—08*	5,5	3,94	1,39	3	21	1,63	2,23	1	1,78	4,02	3,48	3	25,34	28,85	17,45	—00*	16,55	34,13	50,68
1883-84	5,97	4	7,32	13,33	4,47	17	4,5	5,09	1,80	1	19	1,70	2,19	3	2,40	4,62	3,35	9	18,32	21,76	17,48	34	17,82	28,68	46,50
1884-85	5,07	13	4,27	9,47	4,23	17	7,1	5,11	1,64	3	18	1,85	2,00	1	2,79	4,80	3,35	4	12,75	16,14	16,29	38	16,67	20,70	37,37
1885-86	5,45	7	5,22	10,74	4,70	19	3,4	5,23	1,74	2	30	2,06	2,02	2	1,31	3,35	2,72	3	21,05	23,80	16,63	33	16,96	28,22	45,18
1886-87	5,41	12	4,25	9,78	4,92	24	4,8	5,64	1,97	6	38	2,41	2,56	5	2,27	4,88	3,86	6	16,89	20,81	15,72	53	19,25	24,27	43,52
1887-88	4,78	15	5,20	10,22	5,63	19	6,9	6,51	2,07	3	29	2,39	3,73	1	2,03	5,77	4,01	2	18,14	22,17	20,22	40	20,62	26,44	47,06
1888-89	6,01	2,47	6,95	15,43	5,77	1,22	5,4	7,53	2,68	61	17	2,86	4,16	3,3	2,27	6,76	3,83	36	11,95	16,14	21,85	4,99	26,84	21,88	48,72

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 15th September 1888.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 17th, 1888.**

In last week's report the general character of the weather in September was briefly stated. It was also pointed out that the most marked feature of the south-west monsoon current of the present year was the weakness of the Bombay branch as contrasted with the Bengal branch. This contrast was very marked in the previous week, and has been even more prominent in the week under review.

The character of the weather in the centre of the Arabian Sea during the week is fully given by the following telegram from the Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Bombay, stating the weather experienced by the last mail steamer in her passage from Aden to Bombay :

"In the Gulf of Aden easterly winds were blowing. From thence to Long. 62° east, light west-south-west winds, and thence to Bombay west-north-west winds. Fine weather throughout." The telegram shows that the Bombay monsoon current had retreated from the northern half of the Arabian Sea, as well as from Upper and Central India.

The chief feature of the week has been the filling up of the small storm of the previous week and the commencement of another, which will probably prove to be in several respects one of the more remarkable of recent years.

At the end of the previous week, the small depression which had passed from the head of the Bay through Orissa and Chota Nagpur into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was filling up. The depression was very slight on the morning of the 11th, and the chief evidence of its existence was a moderate cyclonic movement of the air in those districts. During the previous 24 hours a rapid increase of pressure had occurred over the whole of India, and pressure was fairly uniform on the morning of the 11th over the whole of Northern India. A remarkably heavy downpour of rain took place during the day in the Gorakhpur and Basti districts. Bansi in the Basti district received 24 inches, and Maharajgunj in the Gorakhpur district 21 inches. According to the accounts published in the *Pioneer* newspaper, even heavier falls are reported, 30 inches having, it is said, fallen in the Lehra pergunnah in the Gorakhpur district. This is another example of the tremendous and concentrated downpours of rain which occasionally happen when a small storm of the rains is approaching the hills. The largest fall of this kind which has yet been recorded was at Purneah on 13th September 1879, when upwards of 35 inches fell in 24 hours. Another example was the excessive rainfall, exceeding 30 inches, in the Bijnor district on 18th September 1880 during the storm, which caused the Naini Tal landslip.

A considerable change in the distribution of pressure commenced on the 10th, which initiated a short but almost complete break in the rains from the 11th in Northern India. The most important and significant feature of the pressure distribution on that day was the appearance of a band or trough of low pressure which stretched across from Orissa to the West Pegu Coast on the morning of the 11th. Skies cleared during the day in the Central Provinces, Central India, and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces; the air became drier, and temperature began to increase somewhat rapidly. A series of severe thunderstorms (a frequent phenomenon at the end of the rains) occurred in Western and Southern India, which gave fairly general and moderately heavy rain. Bombay received $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Salem, Kurnool, and Ratnagiri 2 inches, Poona $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and Belgaum and Sholapur 1 inch.

The barometric changes of the next 24 hours were small, but were such as to reduce pressure to approximate uniformity over the whole of Northern and Central India, where light variable winds and calms hence prevailed.

The trough of low pressure in the Bay was more strongly marked than on the 11th, and had extended across Lower Burma into Tenasserim. A more or less complete break in the rains obtained over the whole of India, except on the Malabar Coast, where heavy rain fell at this time, and in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and some parts of Bengal and Assam, which received light to moderate local showers.

During the next 24 hours a great fall of pressure took place in Burma and Tenasserim, and on the morning of the 13th a deep depression lay over Tenasserim and the adjacent part of the Andaman Sea.

So far as can be judged from the wind directions, it is very probable that this depression and storm passed from the Gulf of Tonquin across the narrow Malayan Peninsula. The centre was to the east or north-east of Tavoy at 8 A.M. of the 13th, and weather was threatening and squally over Lower Burma.

Fine weather with light variable winds prevailed during the day over the greater part of India. Heavy rain again fell on the Malabar Coast, and rain in connection with the approaching storm was commencing to fall generally in Lower Burma.

The storm apparently marched to the west-north-west during the day, and at 8 A.M. of the 14th covered the greater part of Lower Burma and the adjacent sea area. The centre at 8 A.M. was a little to the west of Bassein and approaching the line of hills bordering the West Pegu and Aracan Coasts. The depression at the centre was at least a third of an inch. Strong squally winds prevailed in Lower Burma during the day. Heavy rain had fallen in Lower Burma during the previous 24 hours. Diamond Inland received $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Bassein $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Rangoon 1 inch. Temperature continued to increase steadily in Upper and Central India, and high temperatures were reported from Sind and the West Punjab, the highest being $110\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at Dera Ismail Khan.

The storm centre crossed the hills in South-West Pegu during the morning, and advanced rapidly in a west-north-west direction across the north of the Bay. The centre at 8 A.M. of the 15th was in about Lat. 19° north and Long. 91° east, so far as can be judged from the coast observations. The storm almost certainly increased in intensity and extent during the day. The winds began to increase in force, and to shift round to north-east and east at the head of the Bay. Skies clouded over and rain commenced in the coast districts of Bengal. Showers also fell on this day in the West Coast districts and Central Provinces. With these exceptions, the break in the rains continued over the whole of India.

The storm moved very rapidly during the day, and crossed the Orissa Coast near False Point early on the morning of the 16th. The general disturbance, of which the storm now formed the inner portion, and the accompanying cyclonic circulation now included nearly the whole of the Bay and of India, with the exception of Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces. Very strong stormy winds prevailed in the north of the Bay and in Orissa, Ganjam, and South Bengal. Heavy rain had fallen during the previous 24 hours in Lower Burma, South Bengal, Orissa, and cloud and general rain were now extending westwards into the Central Provinces.

During the next 24 hours the storm advanced almost in a due westerly direction, and at 8 A.M. of the 17th the centre was between Raipur and Nagpur. The depression at the centre was still very large, and slightly exceeded $3''$. Very strong stormy winds now prevailed over the Central Provinces, and the general cyclonic circulation included the whole of India, except the Punjab and Sind. The westerly winds on the Bombay Coast, which set in on the 15th, almost certainly extended to a very short distance from the coast, as they brought up very little moisture.

The indraught from the Bay of Bengal gave excessive rain to the Central Provinces at this time, and moderate rain to Bengal, Burma, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Amongst the more remarkable rain-falls of the day (registered on the morning of the 18th) were—Pachmarhi $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Seoni $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Nowgong $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Saugor $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Amraoti and Akola $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and Khandwa and Nagpur $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The storm, it may be added, will also form the prominent feature in next week's report.

The distribution of the rainfall of the week is shown by the preceding remarks. The eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and the north-east districts of Oudh generally received moderate rain at the beginning of the week, but in this area the Basti and Gorakhpur districts obtained an excessive downpour on the 10th and 11th. With this exception, a general break in the rains obtained in Northern and Central India until nearly the end of the week. The storm which advanced west-north-west from Tenasserim gave moderate to heavy rain in Burma and heavy rain in Orissa and Ganjam, and moderate rain in Bengal and Behar, and was commencing to give excessive rain in the Central Provinces at the end of the week. Frequent thunderstorms and local showers occurred in the Deccan and Southern India, and gave moderate but very irregularly distributed rain.

The data of the rainfall for the week are given in the following table. It is to be feared that the rainfall is not always registered as carefully as it ought to be done by Subdivisional Officers, and the returns can hence only be regarded as approximate. A striking example of the inaccuracy of some of the rainfall returns occurs in this week's report. The Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon reports a total fall of 1.26 inches for the week ending 17th, whereas the amount as registered at the observatory at the same station (probably not more than two hundred yards distance) was 4.94 inches. As the rainfall was due to a large and extensive storm, it is certain that this discrepancy is due to erroneous rainfall measurement at the Deputy Commissioner's office.

The rainfall of the week was slightly in excess in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South Behar. There was a large excess in North Oudh and in the Basti and Gorakhpur districts. There was a general deficiency over the remainder of Northern and Central India, ranging in amount from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in Central Bengal and the South and West Punjab, to 3 inches in Guzerat and Arakan, and 5 inches in Tenasserim. The deficiency was on the whole most marked in Guzerat, the Berars, the Central Provinces, and to a less extent in the Punjab and Rajputana.

There was a general moderate excess over the greater part of Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, and Mysore and Hyderabad. It was on the whole largest in Mysore, Central and South Central Madras. As rainfall has been considerably below the normal throughout the season in these districts, this rainfall was seasonable and favourable.

The rainfall of the week has hence fallen chiefly in districts where it has hitherto been deficient, and a break in the rains prevailed over a large portion of Northern India, where it was much wanted.

Province.	Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1888.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 14TH TO SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 14th to September 17th.	Excess or de- fect of (season- al) rainfall (expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMAH	Tenasserim	3'07	8'25	-5'18	185'33	136'83	+ 36
	Lower Burma	3'61	3'40	+0'21	74'97	80'06	- 6
	Central do.	1'92	2'46	-0'54	60'87	63'73	- 4
	Upper do.	1'42	?	?	34'91	?	?
	Arakan	2'11	5'22	-3'11	143'96	158'66	- 9
BENGAL AND ASSAM...	Eastern Bengal	1'35	2'38	-1'03	58'82	70'75	- 17
	Assam (Surma)	1'52	2'89	-1'37	108'23	75'29	+ 43
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1'42	2'10	-0'68	52'14	61'63	- 15
	Deltaic Bengal	2'18	1'70	+0'48	46'06	44'44	+ 6
	Central do.	1'58	1'99	-0'41	40'87	43'66	- 7
	North do.	1'48	4'37	-2'89	66'77	81'93	- 19
	Orissa	3'42	2'94	+0'48	39'00	41'09	- 5
	Chota Nagpur	2'43	2'03	+0'40	45'93	41'91	+ 10
	Behar (South)	1'70	1'46	+0'24	41'65	34'49	+ 21
	Do. (North)	1'71	2'09	-0'38	39'74	39'04	0
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western (East). Provinces	1'73	2'03	-0'30	39'51	31'23	+ 27
	Oudh (South)	1'23	2'32	-1'09	42'69	29'71	+ 44
	Do. (North)	2'91	1'62	+1'29	40'15	32'47	+ 24
	North-Western (Central). Provinces	0'62	1'66	-1'04	45'86	26'25	+ 75
	North-Western (West). Provinces	0'67	1'42	-0'75	24'67	26'23	- 6
	North-Western (Submontane). Provinces	3'22	2'00	+1'22	42'70	33'26	+ 28
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0	0'41	-0'41	6'92	11'79	- 41
	Do. (Central)	0	1'08	-1'08	13'77	16'87	- 18
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0'83	-0'83	22'10	22'86	- 3
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	1'50	-1'50	44'55	40'96	+ 9
	Do. (North-West)	0'03	0'74	-0'71	11'20	16'60	- 33
	Do. (West)	0	0'22	-0'22	4'48	6'22	- 28
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	2'14	2'02	+0'12	113'02	97'43	+ 16
	Madras (South Central)	2'58	0'62	+1'96	19'56	13'11	+ 49
	Coorg	1'51	2'92	-1'41	91'70	109'55	- 16
	Mysore	3'32	1'21	+2'11	9'01	19'13	- 53
	Konkan	1'81	2'89	-1'08	102'61	88'89	+ 15
	Bombay Deccan	1'90	1'03	+0'87	20'11	25'15	- 20
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0'57	1'52	-0'95	13'06	19'49	- 33
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS.	Berars	0'12	1'65	-1'53	23'27	29'05	- 30
	Central Provinces (West)	0'94	2'30	-1'36	27'49	35'56	- 23
	Ditto (Central)	1'36	2'29	-0'93	40'05	45'29	- 12
	Ditto (East)	0'58	2'30	-1'72	35'70	40'51	- 12
BOMBAY (NORTH) ...	Guzerat	0'26	2'93	-2'67	20'62	35'97	- 43
	Kathiawar	?	1'20	?	?	17'28	?
	Sind	?	0'24	?	?	3'78	?
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'82	1'67	-0'85	30'34	27'94	+ 9
	Rajputana (East), India (West). Central	0'07	1'58	-1'51	19'42	22'41	- 13
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'68	-0'68	14'49	12'04	+ 20
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2'00	1'39	+0'61	15'52	21'12	- 26
	Hyderabad (South)	1'73	1'24	+0'49	11'68	20'05	- 42
	Madras (Central)	2'04	0'99	+1'05	11'92	14'20	- 16
	East Coast (Central)	0'83	0'89	-0'06	13'03	15'01	- 13
	Ditto (South)	1'65	1'28	+0'37	12'12	12'43	- 2
	Madras (South)	0'56	0'38	+0'18	3'96	6'43	- 38

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, 17th September, 1888.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 15th September, 1888.*—Rainfall general and good in most districts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of Tinnevely, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kistna. Want of rain felt in these districts and in parts of Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Kurnool, Nellore, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices falling in four districts, but rising or stationary in others. General prospects fair, and improving in all the affected districts, except Anantapur and Tinnevely.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—River falling, and water-supply deficient in Sind, and crops suffering in consequence. Rain during the week good throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and beneficial to standing crops, but slight throughout Guzerat, Kathiawar, and the Konkan. Total rainfall generally insufficient and more needed throughout the presidency, especially in Guzerat, Kathiawar, and in parts of Khandesh and Nasik, where crops are withering. Standing crops damaged by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, and by blight in parts of Ratnagiri. Sowing of late crops progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, and Belgaum, and reaping of *bajri* in one taluka of Kaira. Agricultural stock generally good. Fodder scarce in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Prices of foodgrains rising in parts of Kaira and Nasik, and of foodgrains and grass in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th September, 1888.*—A break in the rains at the beginning of the week over the greater part of the Province. On the 16th there was a cyclone accompanied with heavy rain in Orissa, and moderate rain also fell in South-West Bengal, South Behar, and Chota Nagpur. On the 17th and 18th moderate rain reported in all districts. General prospects of crops continue favourable, except in the flooded tracts of Burdwan, Presidency, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. Early rice and jute mostly harvested, other autumn crops are also being reaped. Early rice has been rather below an average crop in some districts. The cyclone in Orissa is said to have much injured the mature *beali* rice crops in Cuttack. Distress in Khurdah and other parts of the Orissa Division still reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Very heavy rain fell during the week in the north of Gorakhpur, causing serious floods and destruction of property. Heavy rain continued in the Fyzabad, Lucknow, and part of Aligarh districts. Damage to *kharif* crops in the abovementioned districts, as well as in Benares, Rai Bareli, and Allahabad, is reported. A break is generally much needed for preparation of ground for spring crops. Supplies are sufficient, but prices continue to rise in some districts. The condition of cattle is satisfactory.

Punjab.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—No rain has fallen during the week. Prices fluctuating in Mooltan and Delhi, stationary in Amritsar, Sialkot, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan, and rising elsewhere. Ploughing for, and sowing of, *rabi* crops are in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar and tahsil Fazilka. Condition and prospects of *kharif* crops average at Rawalpindi, and good elsewhere. Fodder sufficient, except at Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Good rain has fallen in most places, but more is still required for rice in parts of Raipur and Bilaspur. *Jowari* and cotton doing well. Prices have risen in Jubbulpore, owing to large exports. Cattle in good condition.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th September, 1888.*—In Lower Burma sowing and planting is finished, except where re-sowing of flooded lands is necessary. In Upper Burma sowing is progressing. Rainfall is sufficient, except in Myadaung. In Upper Burma generally crops promise well. In Lower Burma, except where damage has been done by flood, the crop prospect is good. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Prome, Bassein, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Shwegyin, Bhamo, Ruby Mines, and Myingyan. Some scarcity prevails in Sandoway, Toungoo, and Shwegyin districts of Lower Burma. Prices of grain have fallen in Tavoy, Kyaukse, and Pakôkku districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. More rain required in Kamrup. Transplanting of cold weather rice still continues. Pulses being grown. Prospects of tea and other crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Rain general and good in parts of Mysore. Standing crops improving in consequence. Prospects fair now.

Some rain in Coorg. Monsoon rains have abated. Season favourable for coffee and cardamoms.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Insufficient rainfall in Berar, and crops are suffering therefrom. Pasturage becoming scarce in some districts. Cattle free from disease. Prices of foodgrains rising.

No report from Hyderabad.

Central India.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Rain fell fairly throughout the Agency, and was opportune. More rain yet required. No changes since last report, except that prices of foodgrains have risen in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and standing crops, probable outturn of harvest and agricultural stock in Neemuch, are fair, though crops somewhat damaged.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th September, 1888.*—Slight rain in Jhallawar, Jeypore, and Bhurtpur; none elsewhere. Agricultural operations and standing crops want rain urgently in many districts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices rising everywhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th September, 1888.*—Seasonable rain. Autumn rice is beginning to ripen. Good outturn expected.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXI. OF 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH AUGUST, 1887.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH AUGUST, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 27TH AUGUST, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 25TH AUGUST, 1888.		Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	<i>State Lines worked by Companies.</i>												
September, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,23,319	476	1,514	6,12,758	405	1,82,01,336	571	1,72,84,913	544	...	9,16,423
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664	2,03,849	122	1,664	2,52,000	151	65,13,629	184	71,49,140	205	6,35,511	...
ditto	Sindia	75	9,450	126	75	4,668	62	1,68,744	107	1,52,287	97	...	16,457
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,546	149	57	5,470	96	1,85,624	155	1,69,314	141	...	16,310
ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	10,515	57	186	10,275	88	5,91,125	149	6,44,883	165	53,758	...
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	642	53	12	595	50	20,479	81	21,360	85	881	...
ditto	Mysore	140	8,408	60	140	10,143	73	2,07,293	70	2,16,411	74	9,118	...
ditto	Southern Mahratta (c)	765	47,418	62	850	66,144	78	12,68,976	88	16,29,965	91	3,60,989	...
August, 1888	Indian Midland	42	1,735	41	136	7,388	54	60,729	68	3,16,216	109	2,49,487	...
September, 1888	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	6,097	73	...	...	98,317	56	98,317	...
ditto	Bareilly-Pilibheet	36	1,813	50	30	1,354	38	36,499	48	32,515	43	...	3,984
ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ditto	Sihramau	85	3,327	39	105	4,104	39	81,979	48	1,05,179	48	23,200	...
	TOTAL	4,581	10,19,022	222	4,858	9,87,002	203	2,73,36,413	286	2,78,14,500	273	4,78,087	...
	<i>State Lines worked by Government.</i>												
September, 1888	North-Western (d)	2,275	3,79,245	167	2,411	4,28,650	178	82,36,672	184	98,20,274	194	15,83,602	...
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	4,474	99	45	15,209	338	2,90,960	304	2,95,729	313	4,769	...
ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,932	95	125	10,065	81	2,68,441	102	2,43,901	93	...	24,480
ditto	Eastern Bengal Rail- ways (e)	645	1,91,423	297	672	1,97,153	293	31,43,731	232	33,60,439	238	2,16,708	...
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,219	45	27	1,741	64	37,298	65	38,999	68	1,701	...
ditto	Tirhoot	249	23,625	95	259	21,030	81	6,78,972	130	6,83,519	126	4,547	...
August, 1888	Burma	333	42,521	128	392	30,499	93	11,82,393	169	11,81,085	148	...	3,308
September, 1888	Jorhat	26	936	36	25	1,497	59	20,471	34	24,090	41	3,625	...
August, 1888	Cherra-Companganj.	7	18	2	7	198	28	774	5	1,574	10	800	...
	TOTAL	3,732	6,55,393	176	3,963	7,12,042	180	1,38,59,712	183	1,50,49,676	188	17,89,964	...
	<i>Lines worked by Gua- ranteed Companies.</i>												
September, 1888	Madras	831	1,61,394	194	842	1,57,430	187	34,43,425	195	33,72,983	191	...	70,442
ditto	South Indian	654	95,502	146	654	1,07,991	164	21,30,678	153	22,03,157	165	1,32,479	...
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,01,207	268	1,497	5,45,668	305	1,72,78,045	341	1,78,26,320	566	5,48,275	...
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	466	1,23,739	268	461	1,45,000	314	53,53,998	546	50,40,142	521	...	3,13,856
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	97,484	142	692	94,823	137	27,00,905	188	28,08,688	193	1,01,783	...
	TOTAL	4,129	8,79,386	213	4,146	10,50,012	253	3,09,13,051	351	3,13,11,290	360	3,98,239	...
	AND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	12,442	25,53,801	205	12,967	27,49,056	212	7,21,09,176	278	7,47,75,466	274	26,66,290	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,61,94,529	139	3,90,25,919	143	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,59,14,647	139	3,57,49,547	131	...	1,65,100
	<i>Assisted Companies.</i>												
September, 1888	Bengal and North- Western	376	27,442	73	376	34,760	92	8,95,143	112	10,41,211	132	1,46,068	...
ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	3,480	156	22	3,322	149	1,11,490	239	1,21,913	261	10,423	...
ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,327	65	67	4,982	74	1,37,319	98	1,44,204	102	6,885	...
August, 1888	Dibru-Sadiya	78	8,668	111	78	8,775	113	1,79,001	108	1,80,930	110	1,935	...
	TOTAL	543	43,917	81	543	51,839	95	13,22,953	115	14,88,264	134	1,65,311	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
September, 1888	The Nizam's (Gua- ranteed Company)	208	24,560	118	310	26,439	85	6,35,930	144	6,31,025	107	...	4,905
ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	1,681	29	59	1,460	25	60,369	53	55,358	45	...	11,011
ditto	The Gaekwar's Meh- sana-Vadnagar	21	493	23	21	550	26	14,629	33	19,232	44	4,603	...
ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,154	58	193	11,657	60	4,49,483	109	4,18,855	103	...	30,628
ditto	Junagarh-Porbandar	68	2,251	33	68	1,553	23	66,566	47	79,082	55	12,516	...
ditto	Morvi	124	5,417	44	124	5,200	42	1,45,512	55	1,52,756	59	7,244	...
ditto	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	673	45,556	68	775	46,859	60	13,78,489	96	13,56,308	86	...	22,181

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.

(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.

(c) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.

(e) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila and Assam-Bihar State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,

Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, 20th September, 1888.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 39.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1888.

(See Supplement to the Gazette of India, dated 22nd September 1888.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

District.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).		MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema indica</i>).		KANGNI OR KANUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arctinum</i>).		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		ARHAR OR THUR CADIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Mysore—	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengalore	10 4	10 0	11 0	10 8	9 12	10 0	11 8	12 0	35 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	84 0	84 0	8 0
Kolar	10 8	9 8	11 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 8	12 0	23 0	...	...	31 0	32 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	96 0	96 0	9 4
Tumkur	11 0	11 12	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	40 0	39 8	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	132 0	132 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	44 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	340 0	340 0	8 8
Kadur	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	42 0	42 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	8 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	12 0	12 0	12 10	11 9	16 13	16 13	42 0	48 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	8 0
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	...	...	14 11	15 12	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	480 0	480 0	8 0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING
THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1888.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	DEMERARA.				TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	29	15	44	43·93 women to every 100 male.	29	15	44
From 2 to 10 years	76	58	134		76	58	134
„ 10 „ 20 „	101	23	124		101	23	124
„ 20 „ 30 „	515	209	724		515	209	724
„ 30 „ 40 „	98	54	152		98	54	152
„ 40 „ 50 „	5	3	8		5	3	8
Above 50 years . . . . .	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	824	362	1,186		824	362	1,186

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	DEMERARA.			TOTAL.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	5	5	10	5	5	10
Central ditto	1	3	4	1	3	4
Eastern ditto . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	221	117	338	221	117	338
North-Western Provinces	422	194	616	422	194	616
Oudh	166	41	207	166	41	207
Central India	5	1	6	5	1	6
Punjab	1	...	1	1	...	1
Nepal and Native States	2	...	2	2	...	2
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	*1	1	2	1	1	2
GRAND TOTAL	824	362	1,186	824	362	1,186

* Born in Demerara.

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	121	49	170	121	49	170
Agriculturists	245	89	334	245	89	334
Artisans	68	26	94	68	26	94
Low castes	294	141	435	294	141	435
Musulmans	96	57	153	96	57	153
Christians . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	824	362	1,186	824	362	1,186

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	728	305	1,033
2. Musulmans	96	57	153
3. Christians . . . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL	824	362	1,186

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on
Monday, September 24th, 1888.**

The chief feature of the weather of the past week has been the cyclonic storm which formed or appeared in Tenasserim on the 12th, and advanced in a west-north-westerly course to the Central Provinces during the next four days. It covered the greater part of the Central Provinces at the commencement of the week under review, the centre being midway between Raipur and Nagpur on the morning of the 17th.

The following telegram gives the weather experienced by the mail steamer "Sutlej" in her passage from Aden to Bombay, where she arrived early on the 24th: "In the Gulf of Aden weather was fine, with a confused swell. Thence to about Long. 71° E. light south-west to west-south-west breezes were experienced. On approaching Bombay the wind shifted to west-north-west, the swell decreased, and some light showers fell. The barometer was normal throughout." This telegram shows that no change has occurred in the weather over the north of the Arabian Sea, and that the South-West monsoon is probably in possession only of the southern half of the Arabian Sea, and is unusually weak even there.

As already stated, the centre of the cyclonic storm was between Raipur and Nagpur on the morning of the 17th. During the previous 24 hours it had advanced westwards, with an average velocity of nearly 15 miles per hour. The storm had now reached a critical stage in its existence. The larger storms of the rains which pass into the Central Provinces always cause a shift of wind on the Bombay Coast. If a moderate or strong monsoon is blowing in the centre of the Arabian Sea, the indraught to the storm area from the Bombay Coast usually gives rise to heavy rainfall in the south-western and southern quadrants of the storm, and it continues to advance in a general westerly direction, passing frequently into Guzerat or South-West Rajputana and Cutch, and sometimes disappearing across the coast into the north of the Arabian Sea, to which it may give very stormy weather for a short time. If, on the other hand, the South-West monsoon is very weak on the Bombay Coast, and has retreated from the north and centre of the Arabian Sea, the storm either dies out in the Central Provinces, or advances by a more northerly course into Upper India—usually along the trough of low pressure in existence in Northern India immediately previous to the formation of the storm. This explains to some extent what occurred in the case of the present storm.

During the afternoon and night of the 17th it marched very slowly westwards. The rainfall was chiefly confined to the east and north quadrants, and was hence drawn from the Bay of Bengal current. Pachmarhi received $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, Seoni $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Nowgong $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and Saugor $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches on the 17th. The centre at 8 A.M. of 18th was about 50 miles to the west-north-west of Nagpur. Its rate of motion during the previous 24 hours barely averaged four miles per hour. Winds had shifted round to west on the Bombay Coast on the 15th, and were increasing considerably in force. Light showers were now falling in the Bombay Coast districts and Deccan, but the heavy cyclonic rainfall accompanying the storm occurred on the 18th, as on the 17th, chiefly in the north quadrant. Pachmarhi received $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches and Hoshangabad $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches during the day. The general indraught from the Bay of Bengal was also apparently increasing in volume, as more or less general and heavy rain was now falling over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, as well as in Burmah, Bengal, and Behar. For example, Agra received 6 inches during the day, Roorkee and Ranikhet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Bareilly $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Meerut $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Delhi $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

As the indraught of moisture from the Bombay Coast was too small to draw the storm on in a westerly direction, it changed its course during the next

24 hours and marched northwards along the trough of low pressure, as shown on the chart of the 12th, before the storm had modified the distribution of pressure.

The storm centre at 8 A.M. of the 19th was west of Nowgong and nearly midway between Jhansi and Saugor. The intensity and extent of the storm were apparently undiminished, and it was now giving rise to very strong easterly winds in the North-Western Provinces and Behar. The storm area on the morning of the 19th included Bundelkhand, the eastern districts of Central India, South-East Rajputana, and the adjacent districts of the North-West Provinces. The velocity of the storm centre during the previous 24 hours averaged 10 miles per hour. More or less heavy rain fell over the greater part of Central India, the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces, and Behar. The heaviest rainfall continued to be received in the northern quadrant of the storm. Roorkee received $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches during the day, Delhi 6 inches, and Meerut $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The indraught increased in intensity during the day, and unusually strong easterly winds prevailed over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces on the evening of the 19th and morning of the 20th. The storm continued to advance in a northerly direction, and at 8 A.M. of the 20th the centre was between Delhi and Meerut. The depression at the centre was about three-tenths of an inch—the same in amount as it had been from the 16th, when the storm advanced into the Central Provinces. Its rate of motion during the previous 24 hours averaged 12 miles per hour. The storm area proper was now approaching the hills and, as frequently happens in cyclonic storms in such cases, the rainfall increased in amount, and was abnormally heavy over the districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bijnor, and Umballa, at the foot of the hills, and also in the adjacent hill districts. Mussoorie received $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Chakrata $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and Simla $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the 20th.

Rain had now ceased to fall in the Central Provinces and Central India, and skies were rapidly clearing. The storm area in Upper India was very sharply demarcated in the westerly quadrant, and skies were during the whole of this period quite clear to the north and west of Lahore.

The history of the storm hitherto had shown it was one of very considerable altitude. This was further confirmed by its continuing to march northwards across the outer line of hills up to the snowy range, to which it gave a considerable fall of snow. Hence it either filled up or passed beyond the snows on the evening of the 20th, and the chart of the 21st showed no signs of it. Skies cleared very rapidly on the night of the 20th in Upper India, and were nearly free from cloud in the North-Western Provinces, as well as in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces on the 21st.

The history of the storm hence dates from the 12th to the evening of the 20th. It gave general and heavy rain to Burmah, Orissa, the Central Provinces, some parts of Central India and Rajputana, the north-west districts of the North-Western Provinces, and adjacent districts of the Punjab (in which two last areas the rainfall was excessive in amount and gave rise to serious floods, and is said to have caused much damage to the standing crops). It also gave general rain to Bengal, Behar, and the eastern and central districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The rainfall caused a great reduction of temperature over the whole of Northern and Central India, and the mean temperature of the week was very considerably below the average.

With the disappearance of the storm in Upper India on the night of the 20th, the South-West monsoon and rains of the present year ceased in Upper India. On the 21st light variable winds and calms prevailed in Upper India. Showers continued to fall in Burmah, Bengal, and Assam. A rapid reduction of humidity occurred in Upper and Central India on the 22nd, and westerly winds set in, which extended rapidly eastwards down the Gangetic valley. On the morning of the 23rd these westerly winds had extended across Behar, and fine dry weather with clear or very lightly clouded skies prevailed over nearly the whole country. As frequently happens during the southerly retreat of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea at the end of September, light showers commenced to fall in Southern India. Coimbatore, Poona, Kurnool, and Vizagapatam received amounts during the 23rd varying between half an inch and one inch.

On the morning of the 24th light unsteady winds had set in on the Bengal Coast, and the Bengal current was very weak. Fine dry weather hence prevailed at the end of the week over the whole of India, except the south of the Peninsula, which was receiving occasional light thundershowers.

The distribution and character of the rainfall of the past week have been fully indicated in the preceding remarks.

It was above the average in Lower Burmah, Assam, North Bengal, Orissa, Oudh, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (excepting the north-west and west districts), the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India (East), Mysore, and some parts of Madras. The chief feature was the excessive rainfall in some parts of Upper India. The following gives the districts in which the average fall of the week exceeded eight inches, and the normal fall for comparison :

District.	Average rainfall of week.	Normal average rainfall of week.	Excess.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Saharanpur	13·80	1·32	12·48
Umballa	12·81	0·76	12·05
Muzaffarnagar	12·10	1·53	10·57
Bijnor	11·25	1·83	9·42
Kumaon	10·68	?	?
Bulandshahr	10·62	0·73	9·89
Delhi	10·10	0·81	9·29
Agra	9·89	0·97	8·92
Meerut	8·29	0·70	7·59
Etah	8·11	1·12	6·99

The largest total rainfalls of the week were as follows :

Naini Tal	22·90 inches.
Jagadhri (Umballa District)	19·20 "
Saharanpur	17·96 "
Bah (Agra District)	15·14 "
Sonipat (Delhi District)	15·10 "

The rainfall of the week was in moderate defect in the remaining districts of India, except in Arakan and Tenasserim, where the deficiency exceeded 4 inches.

A reference to the accompanying table shows that the rainfall of the present monsoon has been abundant or excessive in Tenasserim, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—normal or in moderate excess in Burmah, Assam, Bengal, the eastern districts of the Punjab, the West Coast districts, and the greater part of Central India and Rajputana. It is in moderate defect in the Central Provinces, the Berars, the greater part of Madras, and the Bombay Deccan, and the West Punjab. The only districts in which there appears (so far as can be judged from the returns) to have been a serious deficiency are as follows: Kathiawar (6·3 per cent.), Guzerat (4·5 per cent.), South Hyderabad (4·4 per cent.), South Madras (3·8 per cent.), and Khandeish (3·4 per cent.). The returns from Mysore and Sind have come in very irregularly, and the data for these two provinces are very doubtful.

Province.	Division.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1888.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 14TH TO SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1888.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average nor- mal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average nor- mal rainfall, May 14th to September 24th.	Excess or de- fect of (season- al) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	Tenasserim	3'00	7'46	-4'46	194'04	144'28	+ 34
	Lower Burma	3'55	2'84	+0'71	72'37	82'90	- 13
	Central do.	1'59	2'30	-0'71	71'70	66'03	+ 9
	Upper do.	2'21	?	?	40'24	?	?
	Arakan	2'49	6'60	-4'11	153'47	165'20	- 4
BENGAL AND ASSAM...	Eastern Bengal	2'55	3'16	-0'61	58'34	73'90	- 21
	Assam (Surma)	6'40	2'94	+3'46	114'04	78'23	+ 47
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3'68	2'51	+1'17	55'82	64'14	- 13
	Deltaic Bengal	1'78	2'13	-0'35	49'76	40'58	+ 7
	Central do.	1'40	2'27	-0'87	44'19	45'92	- 4
	North do.	5'20	4'48	+0'72	84'54	86'41	- 2
	Orissa	2'96	2'54	+0'42	41'96	43'04	- 4
	Chota Nagpur	0'81	1'74	-0'93	46'74	43'65	+ 7
	Behar (South)	0'54	1'44	-0'90	42'19	35'93	+ 17
	Do. (North)	1'18	1'95	-0'77	40'90	41'59	- 2
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western Provinces (East).	1'32	1'79	-0'47	40'61	33'02	+ 23
	Oudh (South)	2'65	1'90	+0'75	45'34	31'61	+ 43
	Do. (North)	2'25	2'16	+0'09	42'40	34'63	+ 22
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	3'34	1'13	+2'21	42'45	27'49	+ 54
	North-Western Provinces (West).	6'80	0'84	+5'96	31'87	27'07	+ 18
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	6'33	1'71	+4'62	46'14	34'96	+ 32
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0'91	0'29	+0'62	7'83	12'07	- 35
	Do. (Central)	5'41	0'63	+4'78	19'18	20'85	- 7
	Do. (Submontane)	4'49	0'78	+3'71	26'56	23'64	+ 12
	Do. (Hill Districts)	4'16	0'95	+3'21	49'20	41'91	+ 17
	Do. (North-West)	0	0'57	-0'57	11'20	17'17	- 35
	Do. (West)	0	0'18	-0'18	4'48	6'41	- 30
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	1'05	2'10	-1'05	114'07	99'53	+ 15
	Madras (South Central)	1'17	0'87	+0'30	20'73	13'98	+ 48
	Coorg	0'56	2'71	-2'15	92'26	112'26	- 11
	Mysore	1'59	0'74	+0'85	11'41	19'87	- 43
	Konkan	1'62	1'76	-0'14	104'23	90'65	+ 15
	Bombay Deccan	1'25	1'29	-0'04	24'23	26'44	- 8
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0'95	1'51	-0'56	14'01	21'00	- 34
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS.	Berars	3'22	1'51	+1'71	26'49	30'56	- 13
	Central Provinces (West)	3'90	1'50	+2'40	30'31	27'06	- 18
	Ditto (Central)	3'09	1'63	+1'46	42'67	40'93	- 9
	Ditto (East)	2'90	1'84	+1'06	38'60	42'35	- 9
BOMBAY (NORTH) ...	Guzerat	0'14	1'88	-1'74	20'75	37'85	- 45
	Kathiawar	0	0'75	-0'75	6'75	18'02	- 63
	Sind	0	0'08	-0'08	0'16	3'85	- 96
RAJPUTANA AND CEN- TRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	3'78	0'86	+2'92	34'12	28'80	+ 18
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0'85	0'95	-0'10	20'42	23'30	- 12
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'64	-0'64	14'49	12'68	+ 14
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	2'27	1'66	+0'61	17'79	22'78	- 22
	Hyderabad (South)	0'15	1'14	-0'99	11'82	21'19	- 44
	Madras (Central)	0'44	1'09	-0'65	12'35	15'20	- 19
	East Coast (Central)	0'72	0'98	-0'26	13'75	15'98	- 14
	Ditto (South)	0'53	1'04	-0'51	12'76	13'39	- 5
	Madras (South)	0'40	0'63	-0'23	4'36	7'06	- 38

JOHN ELIOT,

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

B

SIMLA, 24th September, 1888.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd September, 1888.*—Rainfall general; poor in Tinnevely, Madura, Anantapur, Coimbatore, Bellary, and Kurnool, and good elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in Madura, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, Bellary, Anantapur, and Kistna; want of rain felt in these districts and parts of Vizagapatam, Ganjam, North Arcot, Kurnool, and Trichinopoly. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices falling in six districts, stationary in four, and rising in others. General prospects fair, and improving in all affected districts, except Madura, Tinnevely, and Coimbatore.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—River still low in Sind, and want of water felt in Karachi. Rain during the week good throughout Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, where prospects are generally improved; slight in parts of Konkan, Surat, and Panch Mahals. Total rainfall generally insufficient, and more needed urgently. Standing crops damaged by blight and rats in parts of Karachi, and by blight in parts of Ratnagiri. Harvesting of early crops in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Nasik, and sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock good. Except in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, Belgaum, and Kathiawar. Prices rising in Kaira and parts of Nasik. Water-supply in Sholapur improved.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th September, 1888.*—The weather has been of a light monsoon character throughout the week, and the rainfall, though general, has been scanty in almost all districts. The crops are generally favourably reported on, except in parts of South and West Bengal, South Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, where floods have been prevalent and destructive. Winter rice requires more rain in parts of North Bengal and North Behar. Early rice and jute harvests are still proceeding in some districts in Behar and Chota Nagpur. The *bhadoi* crops are being reaped, and the outturn is expected to be fair, except in the inundated tracts. In Patna the *bhadoi* outturn will be very poor,—perhaps two annas for the whole district. Distress still reported in Khurdah and other parts of the Orissa Division, but prospects have improved.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Heavy rain in Meerut, Aligarh, Agra, Kumaun, Moradabad, Bareilly, and especially in Saharanpur, where much damage has been caused to property; elsewhere the rainfall has been more moderate and beneficial. Reaping of *kharif* crops commenced. Ploughing for *rabi* in progress. Supplies are sufficient. Prices still fluctuate with an upward tendency.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Rain has fallen in Jullundur and Cis-Sutlej districts. Prices are fluctuating in Delhi, falling in Umballa, rising in Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *kharif* commenced at Umballa. Ploughings for and sowings of *rabi* crops in progress. More rain wanted at Hissar, Sialkot, and Shahpur. Crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan; otherwise the prospects of standing crops are good. No damage done to crops. Stock cattle reported healthy. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except at Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Weather showery; more rain required for rice in parts of Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Raipur, and Bilaspur. Cotton and *jowari* somewhat damaged by excessive rain in Saugor;

prospects otherwise favourable. Land being ploughed for winter sowings. Early rice in Sambalpur being reaped. Outturn good. Cattle in fair condition. Prices rising in Saugor.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd September, 1888.*—In Lower Burma resowing and transplanting of flooded lands continues. In Upper Burma transplanting is generally progressing favourably. In Lower Burma the rainfall is sufficient and the crop prospect is good, except on such lands as have been flooded. In Upper Burma there was a fair amount of rain. In Minbu the crop prospect has greatly improved, and elsewhere crops are generally promising. In Sandoway the scarcity is practically over, and prices have fallen rapidly. Scarcity is also abating in Toungoo. Prices of paddy have risen in Rangoon, Henzada, Moulmein, Amherst, Tavoy, and Kyaukse districts, and have fallen in Sandoway, Shwebo, and Pyinmana.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Weather seasonable. Rain still wanted in Kamrup. Transplanting of late rice nearly over. Pulses being sown. Prospects of tea and other crops generally good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Rain general, except in parts of Kolar and Mysore districts, where more rain is needed. Crops generally in good condition. Sowing operations in active progress in tracts not sown earlier for want of rain. Outturn of harvests fair. Condition of cattle good. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore and Tumkur districts.

• Moderate rain in Coorg, but more needed for rice crops.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—There has been in Berar a little rain throughout the Province, which is very favourable for standing crops, which are in good condition. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Agricultural stock generally good. Fodder sufficient. Prices diminishing.

Slight rain at Hyderabad during week ending 19th September, 1888. *Kharif* crops withering for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder felt in some places. Prices stationary.

Slight rain at Hyderabad during week ending 26th September, 1888. *Kharif* crops withering in some places for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder felt in some places. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Rain during week in all Agencies—insufficient at Indore and Western Malwa, and urgently wanted at Neemuch. Agricultural operations started in Goona, where standing crops are good. Probable outturn of harvest bad in Neemuch. *Fowari* crops damaged in Bhopal and Neemuch. Prospects of pasturage in Neemuch fair. Prices steady in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th September, 1888.*—Heavy rain in Dholepore, Bhurtore, and Alwar; moderate in Kotah and Kerowlee; light in Kherwara and Jeypore; none elsewhere. Agricultural operations want rain in Sirohi, Marwar, Harowti, and Meywar. Standing crops withering for want of rain in some districts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Meywar. Prices rising in many places.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th September, 1888.*—Good rain. Autumn rice is being harvested. *Kodo* and *marua* progressing.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXII. OF 1888-89.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd September, 1887, see page 10.													
Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1887.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1888.		Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
												Rs.	Rs.
State Lines worked by Companies.													
15th September, 1888	East Indian	1,519	7,29,878	481	1,514	6,20,151	410	1,89,31,214	566	1,79,05,064	538	...	10,260
15th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,664	1,91,602	115	1,664	2,73,000	164	67,05,231	181	74,08,640	202	7,03,418	...
15th ditto	Sindia	75	9,287	124	75	4,547	61	1,78,031	108	1,56,834	95	...	21,000
15th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	22,401	393	57	5,290	92	2,08,085	165	1,74,604	139	...	33,000
8th ditto	Bengal-Nagpur (b)	186	10,247	55	186	16,721	90	6,01,371	145	6,61,604	162	60,233	...
15th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	522	43	12	615	51	21,001	80	21,975	83	974	...
8th ditto	Mysore	140	9,264	66	140	11,775	84	2,20,803	71	2,28,267	74	7,464	...
15th ditto	Southern Mahratta (c)	765	51,812	68	850	65,051	77	13,81,160	91	16,71,209	89	2,90,040	...
1st ditto	Indian Midland	42	1,268	30	136	9,598	71	61,997	66	3,21,420	107	2,59,423	...
8th ditto	Cuddapah-Nellore	...	...	...	83	5,066	61	...	...	1,03,033	56	1,03,033	...
1st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhet	36	976	27	36	1,233	34	38,473	48	33,777	43	...	...
8th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sirhanau	85	3,304	39	105	3,970	38	85,283	47	1,08,623	47	23,340	...
	TOTAL	4,581	10,30,621	225	4,858	10,17,017	209	2,84,32,349	284	2,87,95,059	269	3,62,710	...
State Lines worked by Government.													
15th September, 1888	North-Western (d)	2,470	2,74,449	111	2,411	5,03,888	209	85,11,121	181	1,03,24,162	195	18,13,041	...
8th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,233	183	45	12,996	289	2,09,193	298	3,08,153	311	8,900	...
8th ditto	Bengal Central	125	14,569	117	125	13,410	107	2,83,010	103	2,57,377	94	...	39,000
8th ditto	Eastern Bengal Railways (e)	645	1,90,774	296	672	2,54,671	379	33,34,505	235	36,15,110	244	2,80,605	...
15th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,390	51	27	1,910	70	38,688	63	41,217	69	2,529	...
8th ditto	Tirhoot	249	22,686	91	259	19,114	74	7,01,058	128	7,03,780	124	2,122	...
8th ditto	Burma	333	47,083	141	392	43,501	111	12,29,476	168	12,25,650	146	...	3,000
8th ditto	Jorhat	26	1,178	45	25	1,535	61	21,040	35	25,631	41	3,982	...
8th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	35	5	7	241	32	809	5	1,815	11	1,006	...
	TOTAL	3,927	5,60,397	143	3,903	8,51,127	215	1,44,20,109	181	1,65,02,901	190	20,82,792	...
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.													
8th September, 1888	Madras	831	1,50,668	181	842	1,62,722	193	35,94,093	194	35,26,227	190	...	6,000
8th ditto	South Indian	654	1,02,519	157	654	1,09,045	167	22,33,107	153	23,73,083	165	1,39,886	...
8th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,07,107	272	1,497	5,94,649	398	1,76,85,152	529	1,84,25,450	558	7,40,307	...
15th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,56,944	340	461	1,64,000	356	55,10,942	536	52,09,032	514	...	3,000
8th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	686	83,432	122	692	83,142	120	27,90,337	185	28,89,381	199	99,044	...
	TOTAL	4,129	9,00,670	218	4,146	11,13,558	269	3,18,13,721	346	3,24,23,182	355	6,09,461	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)			12,637	24,91,688	197	12,967	29,81,847	230	7,46,66,179	274	7,77,21,142	272	30,54,963
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES			...	...	...	...	...	3,78,04,159	138	4,12,62,304	144	...	...
NET RECEIPTS			...	...	...	...	...	3,68,62,020	136	3,64,58,838	128	...	4,000
Assisted Companies.													
8th September, 1888	Bengal and North-Western	376	25,555	68	376	30,970	82	9,20,608	110	10,72,181	130	1,51,483	...
15th ditto	Tarakeshwar	22	4,257	191	22	3,607	165	1,15,747	236	1,25,580	257	9,833	...
1st ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,095	61	67	4,967	74	1,47,458	100	1,53,380	104	5,922	...
1st ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,697	99	78	7,318	94	1,26,607	107	1,88,254	110	1,557	...
	TOTAL	543	41,604	77	543	46,922	86	13,70,600	113	15,39,395	129	1,68,795	...
Native States.													
8th September, 1888	The Nizam's (Guaranteed Company)	208	30,591	147	310	27,839	90	6,66,521	144	6,58,864	106	...	7,000
15th ditto	The Gaekwar's	59	2,034	34	59	1,410	24	68,403	52	50,860	44	...	11,000
15th ditto	The Gaekwar's Meh-sana-Vadnagar	21	487	23	21	600	29	15,116	32	19,995	43	4,879	...
8th ditto	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	193	11,480	59	193	9,738	50	4,60,963	107	4,27,806	101	...	35,000
8th ditto	Morvi	68	2,182	32	68	2,282	34	68,748	46	81,393	54	12,645	...
15th ditto	Jodhpore	124	4,902	40	124	3,800	31	1,50,414	54	1,56,397	57	6,093	...
	TOTAL	673	51,676	77	775	45,669	59	14,30,165	95	14,01,525	85	...	28,000

(a) Includes the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria State Railway.
(c) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala State Railways.
(e) Includes the Northern Bengal, Dacca, Kaunia-Dharila and Assam-Belhal State Railways.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary

SIMLA, 27th September, 1888.